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THE

ANATOMIST'S

VADE-MECUM:

CONTAINING THE

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

OF THE

HUMAN BODY.

By ROBERT HOOPER,

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Niſi utile eſt quod facimus, ſtulta eſt gloria.

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INTRODUCTION.

IT is the intention of the writer, in the following Compendium, to present to the ſtudent a uſeful anatomical conſpectus, or pocket manual of anatomy and phyſiology ; giving a ſhort but accurate deſcription of the different parts of the human body and their functions ; with a gloſſary, or explanation of the principal terms uſed in that ſcience.

The utility of ſuch a performance will be generally acknowledged, eſpecially when it is conſidered that there is no ſuch work written upon a ſimilar plan.

The motive that induced the author to form and collect together, in one ſmall pocket volume, this elementary production, was his having himſelf experienced the want of ſuch an aſſiſtant when applying to that branch of philoſophy. He, therefore, ſolicits permiſſion to recommend it to ſtudents, not as a work wherein any thing new is to be met with, but merely as their occaſional companion in the proſecution of their ſtudies.

St. MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY,
September 23, 1800.

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ANATOMY,

ANATOMY,

A SCIENCE which explains the ſtructure and uſe of every part of the human body.

The examination of brute animals, fiſhes, reptiles, plants, polypi, &c. in order to illuſtrate more clearly, or to demonſtrate by analogy the ſtructure and functions of man, is called COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Anatomy is divided into nine parts—namely,

Oſteology,	or doctrine of the	Bones.
Syndeſmology,		Ligaments.
Myology,		Muſcles.
Burſalogy,		Burſæ mucoſæ.
Angiology,		Veſſels.
Neurology,		Nerves.
Adenology,		Glands.
Splanchnology,		Viſcera.
Hygrology,		Fluids.

OSTEOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE BONES.

BONES are hard ſubſtances compoſed of animal earth and gluten, which ſupport and form.

form the ſtature of the body, defend its viſcera, and give adheſion to its muſcles. SUBSTANCE. *Compact*, as in the bodies of the long bones; *ſpongy*, as in the extremities of the long bones; and *reticular*, called alſo the *cancelli* of bones, as in the cavities of bones which have marrow. COLOUR. Whitiſh. FIGURE. Various. DIVISION. Long and irregular ſhaped bones are divided into a body and extremities; and flat bones into body and margins. Bones are variouſly NAMED; ſome from their ſituation, as the frontal, parietal, occipital, naſal, malar, &c.; others, from their figure, as the ethmoid bone, clavicle, os cuboides naviculare, tibia, &c.; and ſome from their uſe, as the ſphænoid bone, the maxillary bone, the femur, &c. The *proceſſes* and *cavities* of bones are named after their figure, as the acetabulum of the os innominatum, the odontoid proceſs of the ſecond cervical vertebra, the coracoid proceſs of the ſcapula, &c.; or from their uſe, as the trochanters of the thigh bone; or from their ſituation, as the naſal, palatine, orbitar proceſſes, &c. &c.

When the bones are deprived of their ſoft parts, and hung together, in their natural ſituation, by means of wire, the whole is termed an *artificial ſkeleton*: but when they are kept together by means of their ligaments, it is called a *natural ſkeleton*.

A Table

A Table of the Bones.

			No
Bones of the HEAD.	The bones of the *cranium*, or *skull*	Os frontis	1
		Ossa parietalia	2
		Os occipitis	1
		Ossa temporalia	2
		Os ethmoides	1
		— sphænoides	1
	The bones of the *face*	Ossa maxillaria sup.	2
		—— jugalia	2
		—— nasalia	2
		—— lachrymalia	2
		—— palatina	2
		—— spongiosa infer.	2
		Os vomer	1
		— maxillare infer.	1
	Dentes, or *teeth.*	Incisores	8
		Cuspidati	4
		Bicuspides	8
		Molares	8
		Sapientiæ	4
	Bone of the *tongue*, or	Os hyoides	1
	Bones of the internal *ear*, situated within the temporal bone	Malleus	2
		Incus	2
		Stapes	2
		Os orbiculare	2
Bones of the TRUNK.	The *spine*	Vertebræ — Cervical	7
		Vertebræ — Dorsal	12
		Vertebræ — Lumbar	5
		Sacrum	1
		Os coccygis	1
	The *thorax*	Sternum	1
		Ribs	24
	The *pelvis*	Ossa innominata	2

Bones

				No.
Bones of the Upper Extremities.	The *shoulder*	Clavicula	-	2
		Scapula	-	2
	The *arm*	Os humeri	-	2
	The *fore-arm*	Ulna	-	2
		Radius	-	2
	The *hand* — *Carpus*, or *wrist*	Os naviculare		2
		lunare		2
		cuneiforme		2
		orbiculare		2
		trapezium		2
		trapezoides		2
		magnum		2
		unciforme		2
	Metacarpus		- -	10
	Phalanges		- -	28
Bones of the Lower Extremities.	The *thigh*	Os femoris	-	2
	The *leg*	Patella	-	2
		Tibia	-	2
		Fibula	-	2
	The *feet* — *Tarsus*	Os calcis		2
		aſtragalus	-	2
		cuboides	-	2
		naviculare	-	2
		cuneiformia	-	6
	Metatarsus		- -	10
	Phalanges		- -	28
				240
Seſamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occaſionally found				8
				Total 248

The ſkeleton is divided into head, trunk, and extremities.

OF

OF THE HEAD.

The head is divided into the cranium and face.

OF THE CRANIUM, OR SKULL.

SHAPE. Various, according to the cuſtoms of different nations, the bones of the child being ſo tender as to be moulded into almoſt any form. It is COMPOSED of eight bones—viz. one os frontis, which forms the forehead; two oſſa parietalia, ſituated at the upper part and ſides of the head; two oſſa temporum, placed below the parietal bones; one occipital, forming the back part of the head; one ſphænoidal, placed in the middle of the baſis of the cranium; and one ethmoid, ſituated behind the root of the noſe.

Upon viewing the ſuperior part of a ſkull externally, ſeveral zigzag lines are obſervable: that which extends from one temple acroſs over the head to the other temple is termed the *coronal ſuture;* it unites the frontal bone to the two parietal: that which proceeds from behind one ear upwards acroſs to the other is the *occipital* or *lambdoidal ſuture;* it unites the occipital bone to the two parietal: and the ſuture which extends upon the crown of the head, from the lambdoidal to the coronal, uniting the two parietal bones, is called the *ſegittal*. They are ſometimes named the *true ſutures*, to diſtinguiſh them from

two *ſpurious* or *ſquamous*, which are found, one on each ſide of the cranium, extending from the temple backwards, in the form of an arch, and uniting part of the temporal bone to the parietal. There are, ſometimes, one or more triangular ſhaped bones obſerved in the courſe of ſome of the ſutures; theſe are called *oſſicula triquetra*, *triangularia*, or *Wormiana*. Beſides theſe ſutures, there are ſeveral *prominences* upon the upper part of the cranium; two in the frontal bone, one immediately over each eye between it and the ſuture; one in the middle of each parietal bone; and one in the middle of the occipital: theſe eminences point out the centre of oſſification of thoſe bones.

Upon the internal ſurface of the upper part of the cranium there are a number of *grooves*, in an arboreſcent form; they are made by the ſpinous artery of the dura mater. The ſutures are here ſeen in the form of a line, not dove-tailed, and the whole ſurface appears more poliſhed than the external.

The bones forming the upper part of the ſkull, or, as it is ſometimes called, the calvaria, are compoſed of an *external* and an *internal table*, which are of a compact ſtructure, and of a ſpongy intervening ſubſtance, called the *meditullium*, or *diploë*.

The internal ſurface of the baſis of the cranium is divided naturally into eight conſiderable *depreſſions*, adapted to the lobes of the brain and cerebellum. The two *anterior* are immediately

immediately over the orbits, and are separated from each other by an obvious eminence, above the root of the nose, called *crista galli*. Immediately before this eminence is a small hole, called the *foramen cæcum ;* and on each side of it are a number of perforations, which transmit the olfactory nerves into the nose ; they are called the *foramina cribrosa*. Passing backwards, there are two round holes, near each other, one going to the bottom of each orbit ; these are for the passage of the optic nerves, and are called *foramina optica :* beyond these holes there is a small cavity, which will admit the end of one's little finger, surrounded by four processes, two of which are *anterior* and two *posterior ;* these are termed *clinoid processes*, and the cavity in their middle, which contains the pituitary gland, the *sella turcica*. Under each anterior clinoid process is a considerable fissure, the *foramen lacerum orbitale superius*, which communicates with the orbit, and transmits the third, fourth, the first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery. Beyond this fissure, proceeding backwards, there is a round and then an oval hole ; the first is the *foramen rotundum*, through which the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes ; the other, the *foramen ovale*, for the passage of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Contiguous to the foramen ovale is a small hole, the *foramen spinosum*, through which the spinous artery of the dura

dura mater enters. Between the foramen ovale and the posterior clinoid process, on each side of the sella turcica, there is a considerable ragged aperture, the *carotid canal*, which is partly filled up with cartillage in the fresh subject, and is for the entrance of the carotid artery and the exit of the great intercostal nerve. A projecting portion of bone next presents itself, called the *petrous portion* of the temporal bone: it has upon its posterior surface an oval opening, the *meatus auditorius internus*, through which the nerve for the organ of hearing, and the facial nerve, enter. Immediately below this is an irregular oval opening, formed by the junction of the occipital with the temporal bone; this is the *foramen lacerum in basi cranii:* through the anterior parts passes the eighth pair of nerves, and the posterior part transmits the blood from the lateral sinus of the dura mater, whose course is marked by a *deep groove* leading to the foramen lacerum, into the jugular vein. The portion of bone which proceeds backwards from the posterior clinoid processes, between the petrous portions of the temporal bone, is the *cuneiform process* of the occipital bone; it is somewhat *hollowed* for the reception of the medulla oblongata, which lies upon it. At the bottom of this process of bone is a considerable opening, called the *foramen magnum occipitale;* it transmits the spinal marrow, the vertebral arteries, and the accessory nerves of Willis, and a process of

of the second vertebra of the neck lies in its anterior part. Between this opening and the foramen lacerum in basi cranii is the *foramen condyloideum anterius*, which gives passage to the lingual pair of nerves. Beyond the great occipital foramen is a *crucial eminence*, to which processes of the dura mater are attached; the horizontal eminence separates the two *superior occipital cavities* from the two *inferior*.

FRONTAL BONE.

SITUATED in the anterior part of the skull, forming the forehead and upper part of the orbits. FIGURE like a cockle-shell. PROCESSES. Two *frontal eminences*, which mark the centres of ossification; two *frontal tuberosities*, which are situated over the frontal sinuses; two *superciliary ridges* or *arches*, which give origin to the frontal muscles, and whose extremities are called the angular or orbitar processes; an *external frontal spine*, upon which the ossa nasi rest; an *internal frontal spine*, to which the dura mater adheres; and two *orbitar plates*, which separate the orbits from the cavity of the cranium. CAVITIES. The *cerebral cavity* which contains the anterior portions of the hemispheres of the brain: a large *notch* between the orbitar plates for the situation of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone; two *frontal* or *pituitary sinuses* within the bone, above the root of the nose; two *orbital cavities*, in which are two

 depressions

depreſſions for the ſituation of the lachrymal gland ; a *notch* in each ſuperciliary ridge for the trochlea of the ſuperior oblique muſcle ; a *ſuperciliary foramen*, through which paſſes the frontal artery and nerve ; the *foramen cæcum*, ſituated below the beginning of the internal frontal ſpine. CONNEXION. The frontal bone is connected with the two parietal by means of the coronal future ; with the two oſſanaſi, the two ſuperior maxillary bones and the two lachrymal bones, by means of what is called the *tranſverſe future ;* with the ſphænoid bone by means of harmony, called *harmonia ſphænoidalis ;* with the ethmoid bone by *harmonia ethmoidalis*, and with the os jugale, by means of future. The USE of the frontal bone is to conſtitute the forehead, pituitary ſinuſes, part of the orbit, and to contain and defend the anterior lobes of the brain.

PARIETAL BONES.

SITUATION. One on each ſide of the ſuperior part of the cranium. FIGURE. Arched, and ſomewhat quadrangular. DIVISION. Into an *external* and an *internal ſurface* and four *angles*, viz. the *frontal*, *ſphænoidal*, called alſo the *ſpinous proceſs*, the *occipital* and *maſtoid*. CAVITIES. A *ſemicircular ridge*, from which the temporal muſcle originates ; and the *foramen parietale*, which is near the ſagittal future, and tranſmits an artery and a vein of the dura mater. Upon its internal ſurface are the *grooves*

of

of the ſpinous artery ; and when the two bones are united, there is a deep *cavity* extending along the ſagittal ſuture, for the longitudinal ſinus of the dura mater. Each parietal bone is CONNECTED with its fellow by means of the ſagittal ſuture ; with the frontal bone by the coronal ſuture ; with the occipital by the lambdoidal ſuture ; and with the temporal by the ſquamous ſuture. The USE of theſe bones is, to form the ſuperior part of the cranium.—SYNONIMS. Oſſa verticis, ſyncipitis, verticalia vel bregmatis.

OCCIPITAL BONE.

SITUATION. In the poſterior part of the cranium. FIGURE. Quadrate oblong. EXTERNAL PROCESSES. The *occipital tubercle*, in the middle of the bone to which the ligamentum nuchæ adheres ; a *tranſverſe ſpine*, proceeding from each ſide of the tubercle, to which the trapezius and complexus muſcles are attached ; a *leſſer tranſverſe ſpine*, below the former, for the inſertion of the recti muſcles ; a *prominent ridge* running downwards from the occipital tubercle, and forming, with the above-mentioned ridges, a *crucial ſpine ;* the *cuneiform* or *baſilary proceſs*, ſituated before the great foramen ; two *condyloid proceſſes* or *condyles*, which are united to the firſt vertebra of the neck. INTERNAL PROCESSES. An *internal crucial ſpine ;* the ſuperior branch gives adheſion to the longitudinal ſinus of the dura mater,

mater, the two lateral, to the lateral sinuses and the inferior to the septum cerebelli. CAVITIES. The *foramen magnum occipitale*, through which the spinal marrow proceeds into the spine, and the vertebral arteries and accessory spinal nerves into the cranium; two *anterior condyloid foramina*, for the passage of the lingual pair of nerves; two *posterior condyloid foramina* (which are sometimes wanting), for the passage of the occipital vein into the lateral sinus; two *notches*, which, with two corresponding notches of the temporal bones, form the *foramina lacera in basi cranii*, for the passage of the blood from the lateral sinuses into the jugular vein and the exit of the par vagum; a considerable *groove* leading to the above notches, in which the lateral sinuses are situated. The internal surface has also four considerable *depressions* formed by the *crucial spine;* the two superior contain the posterior lobes of the brain, and the two inferior, the two lobes of the cerebellum. CONNEXION. The occipital bone is connected by the cuneiform process to the sphænoid bone, in the adult by synostosis; hence Professor Sœmmering describes them as one bone, *os occipito-sphænoidale;* but in youth by synchondrosis; with the two parietal and two temporal bones by the lambdoidal suture; with the first vertebra of the neck by ginglymus, and with the second by syndesmosis. The USE of the occipital bone is to constitute the posterior

and

and inferior part of the cranium; to contain the posterior lobes of the brain, the cerebellum and me dulla oblongata, and to serve for the articulation of the head with the spine. SYNONIMS. Os basilare, os memoriæ, and os nervosum.

SPHÆNOID BONE.

SITUATED in the middle of the basis of the cranium, extending underneath from one temple across to the other. FIGURE. Irregular, compared to a bat with its wings extended. EXTERNAL PROCESSES. Two *alæ majores*, whose anterior part forms a portion of the orbit; the inner surface has lying upon it a portion of the middle lobe of the brain, and the whole external surface is covered by the temporal muscle. Two *spinous processes*, a narrow point projecting behind each foramen spinosum. The *sphænoidal spine*, or *azygous process*, upon which the basis of the vomer lies. Two *pterygoid processes*, each of which is distinguished into a root and two extended plates, or wings; one external, which gives origin on its external surface to the pterygoideus externus muscle, and on its internal surface to the pterygoideus internus muscle; and the other internal. Two *hamular* or *hook-like processes*, one on the end of the internal wing of each pterygoid process, over which the tendon of the circumflexus or tensor palati muscle turns. INTERNAL PROCESSES. Two

Two *alæ minores*, which form the upper part of the ſuperior orbital fiſſures. Four *clinoid proceſſes*, two *anterior* and two *poſterior*. EXTERNAL CAVITIES. The *ſphænoidal pituitary ſinus*, which is in the middle of the bone, has a communication with the noſtrils, and is divided by an intermediate ſeptum. Two *pterygoid depreſſions*, one between each greater and leſſer wing, for the reception of a part of the palate bone. Two *foramina*, each leading to a canal, called the *pterygoid* or *Viduan canal*, in the root of the pterygoid proceſs, through which the recurrent or Viduan branch of the fifth pair of nerves paſſes into the cranium. INTERNAL CAVITIES. The *ſellaturcica*, or *ephippium*, which is ſurrounded by the four clinoid proceſſes, and contains the pituitary gland. Two *foramina optica*, one before each anterior clinoid proceſs, which tranſmit the optic nerves. Two *grooves*, one on each ſide of the ſella turcica, between the anterior and poſterior clinoid proceſſes, formed by the pulſation of the carotid arteries. Two *foramina lacera orbitalia ſuperiora*, between each greater and leſſer wing, through which the third, fourth, firſt branch of the fifth, and the ſixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery paſs out of the cranium. Two *foramina rotunda*, for the paſſage of the ſecond branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Two *foramina ovalia*, for the third branch of the fifth pair. Two *foramina ſpinoſa*, through which the ſpinous artery of the dura mater enters the cranium.

The

The ſphænoid bone is CONNECTED with all the bones of the cranium; with the frontal, the ethmoid, the two parietal, and the two temporal by harmony, and with the occipital by ſynoſtoſis: it is alſo united to the two cheek bones, the two ſuperior maxillary bones, and the two palate bones, by harmony, and to the vomer by gomphoſis. Its USE is to form the baſis of the cranium, to concur in forming the orbits, the pituitary ſinuſes of the noſe, the temples, &c. and to contain the middle lobes of the brain.—SYNONIMS.—Os multiforme, os cuneiforme, os pterygoideum.

TEMPORAL BONES.

SITUATION. At the ſides and inferior part of the cranium. FIGURE. Irregular. DIVISION. Into a ſquamous portion, which is flat, and forms the ſquamous future; and a petrous portion, which is very irregular, and is ſituated in the baſis of the ſkull. PROCESSES. The *zygomatic proceſs*, which, with a proceſs of the os jugale, forms the *zygoma*, yoke, or arch of the temples, underneath which the temporal muſcle moves, and from whoſe lower edge ſeveral muſcles of the face ariſe, particularly the maſſeter and zygomatic. The *maſtoid* or *mammary proceſs*, which projects from under the ear, and has inſerted into its anterior part the ſterno-

cleido-maſtoideus

cleido-maſtoideus muſcle, and into its poſterior part the complexus, the obliquus and trachelo-maſtoideus. The *ſtyloid proceſs*, which is long and pointed, and gives origin to a ligament of the os hyoides, alſo to the ſtylo-hyoideus, ſtylo-pharyngeus, and ſtylo-gloſſus muſcles. The *vaginal proceſs*, which ſurrounds the root of the ſtyloid. The *auditory proceſs*, or outer bony circle of the auditory paſſage, to which the membrana tympani and cartilage of the ear are fixed. CAVITIES. The *meatus auditorius externus*, which leads to the cavity of the organ of hearing. The *meatus auditorius internus*, which begins on the internal and poſterior ſurface of the petrous portion, and tranſmits the ſeventh pair of nerves; it has immediately within it the internal opening of the aqueduct of Fallopius. Each temporal bone is CONNECTED with the parietal by the ſquamous ſuture; with the occipital by the lambdoidal ſuture; with the ſphænoid and jugal bones by harmony, and with the lower jaw by arthrodia. SUBSTANCE. The ſquamous portion conſiſts of two tables and a diploë; the mammary proceſs of cells which communicate with the cavity of the organ of hearing; and the petrous portion is very hard and compact. USE. To contain the middle lobes of the brain, and the organ of hearing; and to concur in forming the temples and the baſis of the cranium.

ETHMOID BONE.

SITUATION. In the anterior part of the baſis of the cranium, above the root of the noſe and between the orbits. FIGURE. Cube-like. PROCESSES. A *cerebral* or *cribriform plate*, which lies horizontally above the root of the noſe within the cavity of the cranium: it is every where perforated by a number of ſmall foramina, through which the olfactory nerves paſs into the cavity of the noſtrils. The *criſta galli*, a proceſs ſomewhat like a cock's comb, which proceeds upwards from the middle of the cribriform plate, and has attached to it the falciform proceſs of the dura mater. Two *orbitar plates*, called alſo *oſſa plana*, and *plana papyracea*, which are very ſmooth externally, and form the inner ſide of the orbits. The *ſeptum ethmoidale*, *naſal plate*, *azygous proceſs*, or *perpendicular lamina*, a conſiderable proceſs, deſcending directly under the criſta galli into the cavity of the noſe, and forming with the vomer the ſeptum narium. Two *cavernous ſubſtances*, which are curled, like a piece of parchment, one on each ſide of the ſeptum, called the ſuperior turbinated, or ſpongy bones. CAVITIES. A number of *cribriform foraminula*, ſituated on each ſide of the criſta galli. Two *foramina orbitalia naſi*, one ſituated in the line of union between the frontal bone and orbitar plate of the ethmoid, for the paſſage of the

nafal branch of the orbital nerve. A number of *cells*, which compofe the internal part of the bone, and form the pituitary finufes of the ethmoid bone. The ethmoid bone is CONNECTED with the os frontis, the two nafal bones, the two fuperior maxillary, the two palatine, the fphænoid bone, and the vomer by harmony. USE. To form an extenfive furface for the organ of fmell, to conftitute part of the nofe, orbits, and cranium.

OF THE FACE.

The bones of the face are fourteen in number, and are DIVIDED into thofe of the upper and under jaw. The upper jaw is formed of thirteen bones, viz. two fuperior maxillary, two nafal, two palatine, two jugal, or malar, two inferior fpongy, two lachrymal, and the vomer, which are united to the cranium, and with one another, by harmony. The under jaw confifts of one bone.

There is an obvious *line*, beginning at the external angle of the orbit, where the frontal bone is united to the cheek bone, which leads to the inferior opening in the orbit, proceeds upwards to the nofe, whofe root it croffes, and then traverfes the other orbit to the external angle: this is called the *tranfverfe future*. The other harmonies of the face are named after the bones which they unite, as the *zygomatic*, *nafal*, *palatine harmonies*, &c.

SUPERIOR

SUPERIOR MAXILLARY BONES.

SITUATED in the anterior and middle part of the face. FIGURE. Irregular. PROCESSES. The nasal process, which forms the side of the nose. The *orbitar process*, or *plate*, which forms part of the orbit. The *malar process*, by which it is united to the cheek-bone. The *alveolar process*, in which the teeth are situated. The *palate process*, which forms the palate. A *spine*, formed by the union of each palate portion, upon which the vomer rests. The *orbital margin*. CAVITIES. The *antrum maxillare*; called also, *antrum Highmori* and *sinus maxillaris pituitarius*, in the body of the bone, between the orbital and palate processes; it has an opening into the nostrils. The *infra-orbital canal*, which opens under the margin of the orbit, and transmits the infra-orbital nerve. The *lachrymal depression*, situated in the superior and internal part of the nasal process, for the situation of the lachrymal sac; it leads to the *canalis nasalis*, which conveys the tears into the nostrils. The *posterior palatine foramen*, near the last tooth on the inside, for the passage of the alveolar nerve. A *notch* on the anterior part of the palatine process, which with the corresponding notch of the other superior maxillary bone, forms the *foramen palatinum anticum*, or *foramen incisivum*, which transmits the anterior palatine nerve and artery. CONNEXION.

NEXION. Each ſuperior maxillary bone is connected with its fellow, with the os frontis, one os naſi, one lachrymal bone, the ethmoid, ſphænoid, one os jugale, one palatine bone, and one inferior ſpongy bone, by harmony, and with the vomer and teeth by gomphoſis. USE. The uſe of theſe bones is to form part of the face, palate, noſe, noſtrils and orbits, and to afford a convenient ſituation for the organ of maſtication.

JUGULAR, OR MALAR BONES.

SITUATION. At the ſides of the face. FIGURE. Almoſt quadrate. PROCESSES. The *upper orbitary proceſs*, which forms part of the orbit and the ſharp edge of the temple. The *inferior orbitary proceſs*, oppoſite to the former, and conſtituting in part the bottom of the orbit and the edge of the cheek. The *internal orbitary proceſs*, which alſo forms a part of the orbit. The *maxillary proceſs*, by which it is joined to the ſuperior maxillary bone. The *zygomatic proceſs*, which is joined to the temporal bone, to form the zygoma. CONNEXION. The os jugale is united to the frontal, ſuperior maxillary, ſphænoid and temporal bone. The USE of theſe bones is to aſſiſt in forming the face and orbits.

OSSA NASI, OR BONES OF THE NOSE.

SITUATED in the ſuperior and middle part of the noſe. FIGURE. Quadrangular and oblong. SUBSTANCE. Compact. USE. To form the bridge and external part of the noſe. Each bone is CONNECTED with its fellow, and the ſuperior maxillary bone by harmony and with the frontal and ethmoid by the tranſverſe ſuture.

LACHRYMAL BONES.

SITUATION. In the internal angle of the orbit. FIGURE, like the nail of the finger. CAVITIES. A groove, which holds the lachrymal ſac. SYNONIM. Os unguis. CONNEXION. Each bone is connected with the frontal, ethmoid, ſuperior maxillary and inferior ſpongy bone by harmony.

INFERIOR SPONGY BONES.

SITUATED in the ſide and lower part of the noſtrils. FIGURE. Spiral, and convoluted. USE. To augment the ſurface of the organ of ſmelling. CONNEXION. Each bone is united with the ſuperior maxillary, the palate, lachrymal and ethmoid bone by harmony. SYNONIMS. Offa turbinata inferiora, conchæ inferiores.

PALATINE BONES.

SITUATED in the poſterior part of the

nose, from which they ascend laterally to the orbits. FIGURE. Irregular. DIVISION. Into palatine, pterygoid, nasal, and orbital portions. PROCESSES. The *palatal plate*, which forms the posterior part of the roof of the mouth. The *pterygoid process*, which is situated behind the last grinder. The *nasal process*, which arises perpendicularly from the palate, and covers a part of the antrum of Highmore. The *orbitary process*, which is situated in the orbit. CAVITIES. The *palatine cells*, which communicate with, and form part of the sphænoid cells. USE. To form the posterior part of the palate and part of the nose and orbit. Each bone is CONNECTED with its fellow, with the superior maxillary bone, the sphænoid, ethmoid, inferior spongy bone and vomer by harmony.

VOMER.

SITUATED in the middle of the cavity of the nostrils, which it divides into two parts. FIGURE. It resembles a ploughshare. USE. To sustain and divide the cavity of the nostrils. CONNEXION. Superiorly it is united with the sphænoid bone by gomphosis, and with the ethmoid by harmony; inferiorly with the superior maxillary and palatine bones by harmony; anteriorly it is united to the cartilaginous septum of the nose.

LOWER

LOWER JAW BONE.

SITUATION. In the inferior and anterior part of the face. FIGURE, like an horſeſhoe. PROCESSES. Two *condyloid*, or *articulatory proceſſes*, which are received into the articulatory cavities of the temporal bones. Two *coronoid proceſſes*, which are ſharp pointed, and give adheſion to the temporal muſcles. The *alveolar proceſs*, in which the teeth are fixed. The *ſymphyſis* of the jaw, in the middle of the chin. The *inferior margin*, whoſe ends form the angles of the jaw. CAVITIES. A *ſemilunar notch*, between each coronoid and condyloid proceſs. Two *poſterior maxillary foramina*, one above each angle, on the inner ſurface of the jaw, which tranſmit the lower maxillary nerve and artery into a *canal* in the middle of the bone, called *canalis mentalis*, which conducts the ſame artery and nerve to the *anterior maxillary foramina*, upon the external ſurface of the bone, one on each ſide of the chin, from whence the artery and nerve again emerge upon the chin. USE. To retain the roots of the teeth in the alveolar margin; to conſtitute the inferior ſegment of the cavity of the mouth, and to afford a point of adheſion to the muſcles of the face, neck, larynx, and tongue. CONNEXION. The lower jaw is connected with the temporal bones by ginglymus, with the teeth by gomphoſis, and with the os hyoides and other parts by ſyſſarcoſis. SYNONIM, *Mandibula.*

OF

OF THE CAVITIES OF THE FACE IN PARTICULAR.

ORBITS.

SITUATED under the forehead, at the root of the nose. FIGURE, canoid. The angles of the orbits are called *canthi*. CAVITIES. A *depression* for the lachrymal gland; a *notch* of the orbital trochlea; a *depression* for the lachrymal sac; the *canalis nasalis* for the passage of the tears; a *superior* and *inferior*, or *sphæno-maxillary orbital fissure*. The *supercilia-ry foramen*; the *infra-orbital canal*; the *foramen nasale*, and the *optic foramen*. COMPOSED of seven bones; the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal; ethmoid, palatine, and sphænoid. USE, to contain and defend the organ of sight and its adjacent parts.

CAVITY OF THE NOSTRILS.

SITUATED under the anterior part of the cranium, in the middle of the face. FIGURE, pyramidal. PROMINENCES. The *septum narium*; the *cavernous substance* of the ethmoid bone, improperly called the superior spongy bones; and the *inferior spongy bones*. CAVITIES. Three pair of *pituitary sinuses*, namely, the frontal, sphænoid, and maxillary; the *caverns* of the ethmoid labyrinth; the *anterior foramina* of the nostrils; the *ductus nasalis*; the *sphæno-palatine foramina*, and the *anterior*

terior palatine foramina. COMPOSED of 14 bones, viz. the frontal; two maxillary; two nasal; two lachrymal; two inferior spongy; the sphænoid, vomer, ethmoid, and two palatine bones. USE, to form the organ of smelling and the pituitary sinuses of the nostrils, and to serve also for speech and respiration.

CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

SITUATED between the upper and under jaw. FIGURE, anteriorly ovate. DIVIDED into upper and under jaw. COMPOSED of five bones, viz. two superior maxillary; two palatine; the lower jaw-bone, and 32 teeth. USE, for mastication, speech, and respiration.

TEETH.

SITUATED in the alveoli or sockets of the jaws. NUMBER, commonly 32, 16 in each jaw. DIVIDED into four kinds, *incisores*, or front teeth, four in each jaw; *cuspidati*, one on each side of the incisores; *bicuspides*, two on the side of each cuspidatus; and *molares*, or grinders. Each *tooth is divided* into a crown, neck, and root. The SUBSTANCE of the root and internal part of the crown is compact; the external surface is very hard, of a shining white colour, and is called the *enamel*. USE, for mastication, and pronunciation, of dental syllables. The teeth are CONNECTED with the jaws by gomphosis.

CAVITY

CAVITY OF THE FAUCES.

SITUATED under the baſis of the cranium, within the ſuperior bodies of the vertebræ and poſterior part of the noſtrils. FIGURE, ſuperiorly quadrate. COMPOSED of 10 bones, viz. the occipital; two palatine; the vomer; the bodies of the three firſt vertebræ; the os hyoides, and the two temporal bones. USE, for the ſituation of the fauces, larynx, pharynx, and os hyoides.

OS HYOIDES.

SITUATED in the fauces, between the baſis of the tongue and larynx. FIGURE, ſemilunar. PROMINENCES, two *cornua majora*, and two *cornua minora*. USE, to ſerve for the adheſion of the tongue; for deglutition; and for a point of adheſion to many muſcles. SYNONIM. Os linguale. CONNEXION. It is connected with the ſtyloid proceſs of the temporal bone, the ſcapulæ, lower jaw, and ſternum, by various muſcles, and with the larynx by ligament.

CAVITY OF HEARING.

SITUATED internally in the petrous portion of each temporal bone. DIVISION, into meatus auditorius externus; cavity of the tympanum; labyrinth; and meatus auditorius internus. In the *cavity of the tympanum* are,

are, the orifice of the Euſtachian tube; the maſtoid ſinuoſity; the feneſtra ovalis; the feneſtra rotunda, and the oſſicula auditus. The *labyrinth* conſiſts of the cochlea, veſtibulum and ſemicircular canals. The *cochlea* has a baſis, apex, modiolus, ſcala veſtibula, ſcala tympani, and a ſpiral lamina. The *veſtibulum* has a foramen ovale, and the orifices of the ſemicircular canals. USE. The cavity of hearing is the organ in which hearing is performed.

OSSICULA AUDITUS.

SITUATED in the cavity of the tympanum. NUMBER 4, viz. malleus; incus; ſtapes, and os orbiculare. SUBSTANCE, compact. USE, for hearing.

OF THE TRUNK.

THE trunk of the ſkeleton is divided into the ſpine, cheſt, loins, and pelvis.

SPINE.

A long column, or pillar, which extends in the poſterior part of the trunk from the occipital bone to the os ſacrum. COMPOSED of 24 bones, called *vertebræ*, viz. 7 of the neck, 12 of the back, and 5 of the loins. Each vertebræ is DIVIDED into a *body*, and 7 *proceſſes*, viz. the ſpinous, 2 ſuperior oblique, 2 inferior oblique, and 2 tranſverſe proceſſes. CAVITIES. The *ſpinal canal*, called *ſpecus*, or *theca vertebralis*;

vertebralis ; and the *lateral foramina* of the vertebræ. CONNEXION. The firſt bone of the ſpine is connected with the occipital bone by ginglymus. The ſecond vertebra is united with the firſt by trochoides, and with the occipital bone by ſyndeſmoſis. The bodies of the vertebræ are connected with one another by a peculiar intervertebral ſubſtance ; and poſteriorly by a yellow elaſtic ligament and by their oblique proceſſes. USE, to ſupport the head and trunk, and to contain and defend the ſpinal marrow. SYNONIMS. Spina dorſi, columna ſpinalis, columna vertebralis.

CERVICAL VERTEBRÆ.

The firſt vertebræ is called atlas. PECULIARITIES. No body nor ſpinous proceſſes, but forms an *arch*, which anteriorly ſurrounds the dentiform proceſs of the ſecond vertebra. Inſtead of upper oblique proceſſes, there are two *articular ſinuſes*. The ſecond vertebræ is termed epiſtrophæus, or dentatus. PECULIARITIES. An *odontoid* or *dentiform proceſs* at the upper part of the body. All the tranſverſe proceſſes of the remaining cervical vertebræ have a peculiar *foramen* for the paſſage of the vertebral arteries.

DORSAL VERTEBRÆ.

PECULIARITIES. At the ſides of the bodies is a *depreſſion*, and a ſuperficial one in the points of the tranſverſe proceſſes, for the attachment of the great and little heads of the ribs.

LUMBAR

LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ.

PECULIARITIES. They are much larger than the dorſal, and the tranſverſe proceſſes have no depreſſions.

OF THE CHEST, OR THORAX.

THE thorax is compoſed of 12 dorſal vertebræ, 24 ribs, and the ſternum.

RIBS.

SITUATED obliquely from the dorſal vertebræ to the ſternum. FIGURE, ſemicircular. NUMBER 24, twelve on each ſide. DIVISION, into 7 true, which are uppermoſt, and 5 ſpurious. EMINENCES. The *great head*, which is connected to the bodies of the dorſal vertebræ; the *neck*; the *leſſer head*, which is joined to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the dorſal vertebræ; and the *angle* of the rib. CAVITIES, a longitudinal *groove*, for the intercoſtal artery. SUBSTANCE, anterior part *cartilaginous*, reſt *bony* and compact. CONNEXION. Anteriorly with the ſternum, and poſteriorly with the bodies and tranſverſe proceſſes of the dorſal vertebræ. USE, to form the thorax; to ſerve for reſpiration; to defend the vital viſcera, and to give adheſion to muſcles.

STERNUM.

SITUATED in the anterior part of the thorax, between the true ribs. FIGURE, ſome-

what like a dagger. CAVITIES, the *jugular ſinus*, at the ſuperior and inner part; two *clavicular ſinuſes*, for the attachment of the clavicles; and 7 *coſtal depreſſions*, to which the ribs adhere. SUBSTANCE, ſomewhat ſpongy. USE, to form the thorax, and give adheſion to the mediaſtinum. CONNEXION. The ſternum is connected by arthrodia with the clavicle, and with the ſeven true ribs by ſynchondroſis.

OF THE LOINS.

THE bones of the loins are five lumbar vertebræ.

OF THE CAVITY OF THE PELVIS.

SITUATED in the lower region of the trunk. FIGURE, ſomewhat like a barber's baſon. COMPOSED of 4 bones, viz. two oſſa innominata, the os ſacrum, and os coccygis. USE, to contain the organs of generation; the bladder; inteſtinum rectum; and to ſupport the ſpine.

OSSA INNOMINATA.

SITUATED at the ſides of the pelvis. FIGURE, irregular. DIVISION, each bone into three portions, viz. ilium the uppermoſt, iſchium the loweſt, and pubis the anterior. EMINENCES. The *criſta* of the ilium, from which the oblique and tranſverſe muſcles of the abdomen ariſe—at its poſterior part are two *ſpinous proceſſes*, which give adheſion to ligaments—at its anterior part are alſo two

ſpinous

ſpinous proceſſes, the *ſuperior* gives adheſion to the ſartorius, tenſor vaginæ femoris, and the ligament of the thigh; the *inferior anterior ſpinous proceſs*, about an inch from the former has ariſing from it the rectus femoris. The *external ſurface* of the iliac portion is covered by the glutæi muſcles; the *internal* by the internal iliac. Upon the internal ſurface there is a *line* even with the pubis; this is called *linea innominata*, or rim of the pelvis; it divides the cavity of the abdomen from the pelvis. Upon the iſchiatic portion or iſchium are, the *tuberoſity* of the iſchium, upon which we ſit; the *ſpinous proceſs* of the iſchium, which projects backwards, and gives adheſion to the uppermoſt ſacro-ſciatic ligament; the *ramus iſchii*, which joins the pubis. Upon the public portion, or pubis, are the *body*, near the ſocket; the *angles* and *arches* of the pubis. CAVITIES, a *notch* between the anterior ſpines of the ilium; an *anterior* and *poſterior iſchiatic notch*; the *acetabulum*, which receives the head of the os femoris, and the *foramen thyroideum*, or *ovale*. Each os innominatum is CONNECTED with its fellow anteriorly by ſymphyſis, with the ſacrum poſteriorly by ſtrong cartilages and ligaments, and with the head of the thigh bone by enarthroſis. USE, to form the pelvis; to retain the gravid uterus in its ſituation, and to conſtitute the acetabulum for the thighs.

OS SACRUM.

SITUATED at the posterior part of the pelvis. FIGURE, triangular, bent forwards. EMINENCES, two *superior oblique processes*; *appearances* of the spinous processes; *appearances* of the oblique and transverse processes, and the *appearances* of the vertebral bodies. CAVITIES, four pair of *external*, and four pair of *internal foramina*, and five *longitudinal middle canals*. USE, to constitute the pelvis, and sustain the spine. CONNEXION. Superiorly with the last lumbar vertebræ, laterally with the ossa innominata, and inferiorly with the os coccygis.

OS COCCYGIS.

SITUATED at the apex of the sacrum. FIGURE, irregular. USE, to sustain the rectum, and prevent the rupture of the perinæum in parturition. It is CONNECTED to the apex of the sacrum.

OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

THE bones of the upper extremities are, on each side, the clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, bones of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers.

CLAVICLE.

SITUATED obliquely in the upper and lateral parts of the thorax. FIGURE, like the letter *f*. CAVITIES, a furrow, or *groove* of the subclavian vessels on the inferior surface.

USE,

USE, to connect the scapula and humerus to the thorax, and to defend the subclavian vessels. CONNEXION. Anteriorly it is articulated to the sternum, and posteriorly to the scapula, by arthrodia.

SCAPULA.

SITUATED in the upper and lateral part of the back. FIGURE, triangular. EMINENCES. The *spine*, which is in the middle of the external surface. Its anterior termination is called the *acromion*. The *coracoid process* which stands out opposite to the acromion. The borders of the bone are called *costæ*, and the corners *angles*. The circle below the articular cavity is called the *neck*. CAVITIES. The *articular* or *glenoid* cavity, which receives the head of the humerus. The scapula is UNITED with the clavicle by arthrodia, with ribs and os hyoides by muscle, and with the humerus by arthrodia. USE, to defend the back, and give articulation to the humerus. SYNONIM. Omoplata.

OS HUMERI, OR OS BRACHII.

SITUATED between the scapula and forearm. FIGURE, long. EMINENCES, the *head*, which is rounded on its superior part; the *neck*, which is immediately below the head; the *greater tubercle*, near the neck, which receives the supra spinatus muscles; and the *lesser tubercle*, which is near the former, and has fixed to it the subscapularis. *On the inferior extremity* are three *condyles*, namely, an *external*

and an *internal* condyle, which give origin to the flexor and extenſor muſcles of the arm; and the trochlea of the humerus. CAVITIES, a furrow between the tubercles, for the long tendon of the biceps. *In the inferior extremity*, a *poſterior foſſa* for the anconoid proceſs of the ulna, and an *anterior depreſſion*, for the coronoid proceſs. USE, to conſtitute the arm. CONNEXION. The humerus is connected with 3 bones; with the ſcapula by arthrodia, and the cubit and radius by ginglymus.

CUBIT, OR ULNA.

SITUATED in the inſide of the fore-arm, towards the little finger. FIGURE, long, and thicker above than below. EMINENCES, the *olecranon*, or *anconoid proceſs*, upon which we lean, and the *coronoid proceſs* which is oppoſite to it. In the lower extremity are the *lower head*, the *neck*, and the *ſtyloid proceſs*, which gives a ſtrong adheſion to the ligament which ſecures the wriſt. CAVITIES, the ſigmoid cavity, at the upper end. USE, to conſtitute the chief ſupport of the fore-arm. CONNEXION. Superiorly with the trochlea of the humerus by arthrodia, inferiorly with the carpus by arthrodia, and with the radius by trochoides, as in pronation and ſupination.

RADIUS.

SITUATED in the external ſide of the fore-arm, towards the thumb. FIGURE, long.

EMINENCES,

EMINENCES, upper head, which is excavated; the *little head* and the *ſtyloid* proceſs at the inferior extremity. CAVITY, the *glenoid cavity*. USE, to aſſiſt in forming the fore-arm, and to ſerve for flexion, ſupination and pronation. The radius is CONNECTED to the humerus by ginglymus, to the cubit by an interoſſeous ligament and trochoides; and to the carpus by arthrodia.

CARPUS, OR WRIST.

COMPOSED of 8 bones, which lie cloſe to each other, in a double row. SITUATED between the fore-arm and metacarpus. DIVISION, into two rows, ſuperior and inferior. *In the ſuperior row* are (from the thumb to the little finger), os ſcaphoides, or naviculare; os lunare; os cuneiforme; and os orbiculare, or ſub-rotundum. *In the lower row*, os trapezium, os trapezoides, os magnum, and os unciforme.

METACARPUS.

SITUATED between the carpus and fingers. COMPOSED of 5 longitudinal bones; one of the thumb, and four metacarpal bones of the fingers. USE, to form the middle part of the hand.

FINGERS.

SITUATED at the inferior extremity of the metacarpus. COMPOSED of a thumb and four fingers. The thumb has two bones, and each finger three, which are called phalanges.

USE,

USE, to form the fingers, which are the inſtruments of touch, defence, and labour.

OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

THE bones of the inferior extremity are, the femur, patella, tibia, fibula, the bones of the tarſus, metatarſus, and toes.

FEMUR.

SITUATED between the pelvis and tibia. FIGURE, long. EMINENCES, the *head*, which is received into the acetabulum of the os innominatum, and has a ſmall *dimple* in its middle, for the attachment of the round or reſtraining ligament; the *neck*, upon which the head ſtands, it is rough, and gives attachment to the capſular ligament; the *great trochanter*, which is a large eminence below the neck, for the inſertion of the glutæi muſcles; the *little trochanter*, which receives the pſoas and iliacus internus; and a rough line on the body of the bone, called linea aſpera.

On the inferior extremity are the *external* and *internal condyle*, and between them poſteriorly a deep *notch*, for the paſſage of the great artery, vein, and nerve of the leg. USE, to form part of the lower extremity. The femur is CONNECTED to the acetabulum of the os innominatum by enarthroſis, and to the tibia and patella by ginglymus. SUBSTANCE. Compact on its outſide; ſpongy in the extremities; and cancellated internally.

TIBIA.

TIBIA.

SITUATED in the inside of the leg, between the femur and tarsus. FIGURE, longitudinal. EMINENCES, the *upper head* of the tibia; the *spine* of the tibia, to which the great ligament of the patella is fixed; and the *lower head* of the tibia, which forms the outer ankle. CAVITIES, two *articular sinuses*, in the upper head, for the reception of the condyles of the femur; and the *articular cavity* at the side of the head for the reception of the fibula. USE, to support the leg, and serve for the flexion of the lower extremity. The tibia is CONNECTED to the femur and patella by ginglymus, to the fibula by syneurosis, and to the astragalus by arthrodia.

FIBULA.

SITUATED in the outer part of the leg, by the side of the tibia. FIGURE, longitudinal. EMINENCES, the *head* of the fibula, at the upper part, and the *malleolus externus*, or outer ankle, at the lower end. CONNEXION. It is connected to the tibia by an interosseous ligament, and to the astragalus by arthrodia. USE, to form a fulcrum for the tibia, and assist in forming the leg.

PATELLA, ROTULA, OR KNEE-PAN.

SITUATED in the sinus between the condyles of the femur, and above the tibia. FIGURE, somewhat resembles an heart. The patella

tella is CONNECTED to the condyles of the femur, by ginglymus, and with the tibia by ſyneuroſis. USE, to ſtrengthen the knee-joint, and to ſerve as a common pulley for the extenſor muſcles of the tibia.

TARSUS.

SITUATED between the leg and metatarſus. FIGURE, in the ſuperior part, headed, and broad below. COMPOSED of ſeven bones, placed in a double row: *in the firſt row* are the aſtragalus and os calcis; *in the ſecond row*, the os naviculare; os cubiforme; and three cuneiform bones, which are placed cloſe to each other. EMINENCES, head of the aſtragalus, and the tuberoſity of the heel. USE, to form the baſis of the foot, and to ſerve for its motion. The CONNEXION of the bones of the tarſus is with the tibia and fibula by arthrodia, and with the metatarſal bones, and alſo with one another, by amphiarthroſis.

METATARSUS.

SITUATED between the tarſus and toes. COMPOSED of five longitudinal bones. USE, to form the back and ſole of the foot.

TOES.

COMPOSITION. The great toe is compoſed of two ſmall bones; each toe, of three ſmall bones, called phalanges.

SESAMOID BONES.

SITUATED in the joints, under the phalanges of the thumb and of the great toe.

PERIOSTEUM.

PERIOSTEUM.

DEFINITION. A membrane which inveſts the external and internal ſurface of all the bones except the crowns of the teeth. NAMES. *Pericranium* on the cranium; *periorbita* on the orbits; *perichondrium*, when it covers cartilages; and *perideſmium*, when it covers ligaments. SUBSTANCE, fibrous, furniſhed with arteries, veins, nerves, and abſorbent veſſels. USE, to diſtribute the veſſels on the external and internal ſurfaces of bones.

CARTILAGES.

DEFINITION. White, elaſtic, gliſtening ſubſtances, growing to the bones. DIVISION, into *obducent*, which cover the articulatory ſurfaces of bones; *inter-articular*, which are not accreted to the bones, but adhere to the capſular ligament, and lie between the articulating extremities, as in the knee-joint, &c.; and *uniting* cartilages which unite bones firmly together, as the ſymphyſis pubis, bodies of the vertebræ, &c. USE, to lubricate the articulation of the cartilages; to connect ſome bones by an immoveable connexion; and to facilitate the motion of ſome articulations.

OSTEOGENY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE FORMATION AND GROWTH OF BONES.

OSSIFICATION is a ſpecific action of ſmall arteries, by which oſſific matter is ſeparated from the blood, and depoſited where it is required.

The firſt thing obſervable in the embryo, where bone is to be formed, is a tranſparent *jelly*, which becomes gradually firmer, and is formed into *cartilage*. The cartilage gradually increaſes to a certain ſize, and when the proceſs of oſſification commences, vaniſhes as it advances. Cartilages previous to the oſſific action are ſolid, and without any cavity; but when the oſſific action of the arteries is about to commence, the abſorbents become very active, and form a *ſmall cavity* in which the bony matter is depoſited; bone continues to be ſeparated, and the abſorbents model the maſs into its required ſhape.

The proceſs of oſſification is extremely rapid in utero: it advances ſlowly after birth, and is not completed in the human body till about the twentieth year.

Oſſification in the flat bones, as thoſe of the ſkull, always begins from the *central points*, and

and the radiated fibres meet the radii of other offifying points or the edges of the adjoining bone.

In long bones, as thofe of the arm and leg, the clavicle, metacarpal and metatarfal bones, a *central ring* is formed in the body of the bone, the head and extremities being cartilage, in the centre of which offification afterwards begins. The central ring of the body fhoots its bony fibres towards the head and extremities, which extend towards the body of the bone. The head and extremities at length come fo clofe to the body as to be merely feparated by a cartilage, which becomes gradually thinner until the twentieth year.

Thick and round bones, as thofe of the tarfus, carpus, fternum and patella are at firft all cartilage; offification begins in the *centre* of each.

At birth the BONES OF THE FŒTUS are very imperfect. The extremities and proceffes of almoft all the long bones are connected to the body of the bone by cartilage. Thefe portions of bone are called EPIPHYSES. The cranium has no futures; its bones are connected together by a firm and almoft cartilaginous membrane. On the anterior part of the cranium, between the parietal bones and the frontal, is a confiderable membranous fpace, called the ANTERIOR FRONTANEL, and a fimilar but fmaller one between the parietal bones and the occipital, termed the POSTERIOR FRONTANEL. The frontal bone confifts

of two bones, and the occipital of four. The teeth are partly formed, especially the enamel, and are placed in a double series. The external auditory foramen is surrounded by a *bony circle*, in which there is a groove for the attachment of the membrana tympani. This circle gradually elongates into the meatus auditorius. The articular cavities of all the bones are much more shallow than in the adult. The os innominatum consists of three bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which are connected together by very firm cartilage. The bodies of the vertebræ and its processes are united by cartilages.

OF THE CONNEXION OF BONES.

Bones are connected with one another, so as to admit of motion, and this kind of union is termed *diarthrosis ;* or so as to admit of no motion, which is termed *synarthrosis ;* and when connected with one another by an intervening substance, the union is termed *symphysis*. Diarthrosis, synarthrosis, and symphysis, are to be considered as the genera only of articulations, each genus comprehending several species, which are arranged as follows.

GENERA. SPECIES.

DIARTHROSIS, or *moveable Connexion.*

Enarthrosis, when the round head of one bone is received into the deep cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the os femoris with the acetabulum of the os innominatum.

Arthrodia, when the round head of a bone is received into a superficial cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Ginglymus, when the motion is only flexion and extension; thus the tibia is articulated with the os femoris; and the cubit and radius with the os humeri.

Trochoides, when one bone rotates upon another; as the first cervical vertebræ upon the odontoid process of the second, and the radius upon the ulna, or cubit.

Amphiarthrosis, when there is motion, but that very obscure; as the motion of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones.

SYNARTHROSIS, or *immoveable Connexion.*

Sūture, when the union is by means of dentiform margins; as in the bones of the cranium: hence the sagittal, lambdoidal, or occipital and coronal sutures.

Harmony, when the connexion is by means of rough margins, not dentiform; as in the bones of the face.

Gomphosis, when one bone is fixed within another, like a nail in a board; as the teeth in the alveoli of the jaws.

SYMPHYSIS,

GENERA.	SPECIES.
SYMPHYSIS, or *mediate Connexion.*	*Synchondrosis*, when a bone is united with another by means of an intervening cartilage; as the vertebræ and bones of the pubis.
	Syssarcosis, when a bone is connected with another by means of an intervening muscle; as the os hyoides with the sternum.
	Syneurosis, when a bone is united to another by an intervening membrane; as the bones of the head of the fœtus.
	Syndesmosis, when a bone is connected to another by means of an intervening ligament; as the radius with the ulna, &c.
	Synostosis, when two bones, originally separated, are united to one another by bony matter.

SYNDESMOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE LIGAMENTS.

LIGAMENTS are elastic and strong membranes connecting the extremities of the moveable bones. DIVISION, into *capsular*, which surround joints like a bag, and *connecting* ligaments. USE. The capsular ligaments connect the extremities of the moveable bones, and prevent the efflux of synovia; the external and internal connecting ligaments strengthen the extremities of the moveable bones.

LIGAMENTS

LIGAMENTS OF THE LOWER JAW. The condyles of the lower jaw are connected with the articular ſinuſes of the temporal bone by two ligaments, the capſular and lateral ligament.

LIGAMENTS OF THE OCCIPITAL BONE, AND VERTEBRÆ OF THE NECK. The condyles of the occipital bone are united with the articular depreſſions of the firſt vertebræ by the capſular, broad, anterior, and poſterior ligaments, the ligaments of the odontoid proceſs, and ligamentum nuchæ.

LIGAMENTS OF THE VERTEBRÆ. The vertebræ are connected together by means of their bodies and oblique proceſſes. The bodies by a ſoft cartilaginous ſubſtance, and the proceſſes by ligaments, viz. the tranſverſe ligament of the firſt vertebræ; the anterior and poſterior common; the interſpinous; the intertranſverſe; the intervertebral ligaments; the capſular ligaments of the oblique proceſſes; and the ligaments of the laſt vertebræ of the loins with the os ſacrum.

LIGAMENTS OF THE RIBS. The poſterior extremity of the ribs is united with the vertebræ; the anterior with the ſternum. The ligaments of the poſterior extremity are, the capſular ligaments of the greater and leſſer heads; the internal and external ligaments of the neck of the ribs; and a ligament peculiar to the laſt rib. The ligaments of the anterior extremity are, the capſular ligaments of

the cartilages of the true ribs, and the ligaments of the ribs *inter se*.

LIGAMENTS OF THE STERNUM. The ligaments connecting the three portions of the sternum to the ribs are, the membrana propria of the sternum; and the ligaments of the ensiform cartilage.

LIGAMENTS OF THE PELVIS. The ligaments which connect the ossa innominata with the os sacrum are, three ligamenta ileo-sacra; two sacro-ischiatic ligaments; two transverse ligaments of the pelvis; the ligamentum obturans of the foramen ovale, and the ligamentum Poupartii, or inguinale.

LIGAMENTS OF THE OS COCCYGIS. The basis of the os coccygis is connected to the apex of the os sacrum, by the capsular and longitudinal ligaments.

LIGAMENTS OF THE CLAVICLE. The anterior extremity is connected with the sternum and first rib; and the posterior extremity with the acromion of the scapula, by the interclavicular, the capsular ligament, the ligamentum rhomboideum, and in the posterior extremity, the capsular ligament.

LIGAMENTS OF THE SCAPULA. The proper ligaments which connect the scapula with the posterior extremity of the clavicle are the conoid and trapezoid ligaments.

LIGAMENTS

LIGAMENTS OF THE HUMERUS. The head of the humerus is connected with the glenoid cavity of the scapula by the capsular ligament.

LIGAMENTS OF THE ARTICULATION OF THE CUBIT. The elbow joint is formed by the inferior extremity of the humerus, and superior extremities of the ulna and radius. The ligaments connecting these bones are, the capsular, the brachio-cubital, and the brachio-radial ligaments.

LIGAMENTS OF THE RADIUS. The radius is affixed to the humerus, cubit, and carpus, by peculiar ligaments, namely, the superior, inferior, oblique, and interosseous ligaments.

LIGAMENTS OF THE CARPUS. The ligaments which connect the eight bones of the wrist together, and with the fore-arm and metacarpus, are, the capsular ligament of the carpus; the first and second transverse ligament; the oblique ligament; and the capsular ligament proper to the bones of the carpus.

LIGAMENTS OF THE METACARPUS. The bones of the metacarpus are in part connected with the second row of bones of the carpus, and in part together, by the articular and interosseous ligaments.

LIGAMENTS OF THE FINGERS. The fingers and phalanges are connected together, and with the metacarpus; and the thumb with the carpus, by the lateral ligaments of the fingers, and ligament of the thumb with the os trapezium of the carpus.

LIGAMENTS WHICH KEEP THE TENDONS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE HAND IN THEIR PROPER PLACE. The ligaments which keep the tendons of the muſcles of the hand in their place, are ſituated partly in the palm, and partly on the back of the hand. In the back of the hand are, the external tranſverſe ligament of the carpus, the vaginal, and the tranſverſe ligaments of the extenſor tendons. In the palm of the hand are, the internal tranſverſe ligament of the carpus, the vaginal or crucial ligaments of the flexor tendons of the phalanges, and the acceſſory ligaments of the flexor tendons.

LIGAMENTS OF THE ARTICULATION OF THE FEMUR. The head of the os femoris is ſtrongly annexed to the acetabulum of the os innominatum, by two very ſtrong ligaments, the capſular ligament, and ligamentum teres, or reſtraining ligament.

LIGAMENTS OF THE ARTICULATION OF THE KNEE. The knee joint is formed by the condyles of the os femoris, head of the tibia and the patella. The ligaments are the capſular, the poſterior, the external and internal lateral ligaments, the crucial and the alar ligaments, the ligaments of the ſemilunar cartilages, and ligaments of the patella.

LIGAMENTS OF THE FIBULA. The fibula is connected with the tibia by means of the capſular ligament of the ſuperior extremity,

the

the interoſſeous ligament, and the ligaments of the inferior extremity.

LIGAMENTS OF THE ARTICULATION OF THE TARSUS. The inferior extremity of the tibia and fibula forms the cavity into which the aſtragalus of the tarſus is received. This articulation is effected by the anterior, middle, and poſterior ligament of the fibula, the ligamentum tibiæ deltoides, the capſular ligament, and the ligaments proper to the bones of the tarſus.

LIGAMENTS OF THE METATARSUS. The bones of the metatarſus are connected in part together, and in part with the tarſus, by means of the capſular ligament, the articular ligaments, the tranſverſe ligaments in the back and ſole of the foot, and the interoſſeous ligaments of the metatarſus.

LIGAMENTS OF THE TOES. The phalanges of the toes are united partly together, and partly with the metatarſus, by the capſular and lateral ligaments.

LIGAMENTS WHICH RETAIN THE TENDONS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE FOOT IN THEIR PROPER PLACE. Theſe ligaments are found partly in the back and partly in the ſole of the foot. They are the vaginal ligament of the tibia, the tranſverſe or crucial ligaments of the tarſus, the ligaments of the tendons of the peronei muſcles, the lacinated ligament, the vaginal ligament of the extenſor muſcle and

and flexor pollicis, the vaginal ligaments of the flexor tendons, the acceſſory ligaments of the flexor tendons, and the tranſverſe ligaments of the extenſor tendons.

MYOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE MUSCLES.

A MUSCLE is a fibrous body. DIVISION, into head, belly, and tail. ADHESION, the head and tail are firmly attached to the bones; the place of attachment of the former is called its *origin*; it is uſually that part neareſt the trunk of the body: the latter is termed the *inſertion*, which is more remote from the trunk of the body, and is implanted into the part to be moved. The body adheres laxly to other parts, by means of the cellular membrane, in order that it may ſwell when the muſcle acts. SUBSTANCE, fleſhy in the belly, tendinous in the extremities. The former is compoſed of fleſhy fibres, which are irritable and ſenſible; the latter of white fibres, which are neither ſenſible nor irritable. When the tendinous extremity of a muſcle is rounded, it is called a *tendon*; when broad and expanded, *aponeuroſis*, and ſometimes *faſcia*. Muſcles are variouſly NAMED, according to the arrangement of their fibres, or from their action; or from their origin and inſertion; or from their figure

or ſituation: thus when the fibres go to the ſame direction, it is ſaid to be a *ſimple* muſcle; when they are in rays, a *radiated* muſcle; when arranged like the plume of a feather, a *penniform* muſcle; and when two penniform muſcles are contiguous, a *compound penniform*. Muſcles ſometimes ſurround certain cavities of the body, forming a thin lamina, as in the inteſtinal canal, bladder, &c. When they are ſituated around any opening, ſo as to ſhut or open it, they are termed *ſphincters*. There are many muſcles named from their action, as the flexors, extenſors, depreſſors, levators, corrugatores ſupercilii, &c. The muſcles which receive names from their origin and inſertion are very numerous; as the ſterno-cleido-maſtoideus, ſtylo-hyoideus, ſtylo-gloſſus, &c. The deltoid, pectineus, pyramidalis, &c. are named from their figure, and the pectoralis, lingualis, temporalis, pterygoideus, &c. from their ſituation. Muſcles that concur in producing the ſame action, are called *congeneres*; but thoſe that act contrary to each other *antagoniſtæ*. VESSELS. Arteries, veins, and abſorbents, abound in the fleſhy part; but very few indeed in the tendinous. NERVES of muſcles are alſo numerous in the fleſhy parts, and wanting in the tendinous. USE. Muſcles are the organs of motion.

MUSCLES OF THE INTEGUMENTS OF THE CRANIUM.

Name.	*Ariſes from*	*Inſerted into*	*Uſe.*
*Occipito-frontalis**.	The upper ridge of the occipital bone; its aponeuroſis covers the upper part of the head.	The ſkin of the eyebrows and root of the noſe.	To pull the ſkin of the head backwards—raiſe the eyebrows and ſkin of the forehead.
Corrugator ſupercilii†.	Above the root of the noſe.	The inner part of the occipito-frontalis.	To wrinkle the eyebrows.

MUSCLES OF THE EYELIDS.

Orbicularis palpebrarum.	Around the edge of the orbit.	The inner corner of the eyes.	To ſhut the eye.
Levator palpebræ ſuperioris.	The bottom of the orbit, near the optic foramen.	The cartilage of the tarſus of the upper eyelid.	To open the eye, by raiſing the upper eyelid.

† The reader will be pleaſed to obſerve, that although all the muſcles (a few only excepted, which are marked thus*) are in pairs, mention is made here only of the muſcles of one ſide.

MUSCLES OF THE EYEBALL.

Rectus superior. *Rectus inferior.* *Rectus internus.* *Rectus externus.*	Around the optic foramen of the sphænoid bone, at the bottom of the orbit.	The anterior part of the tunica sclerotica, opposite to each other.	To raise it upwards. To pull it downwards. To turn it to the nose. To move it outwards.
Obliquus superior seu *Trochlearis.*	Near the optic foramen, and passes through a trochlea in the internal canthus of the eye, and is reflected to be	The posterior part of the bulb, between the rectus and the entrance of the optic nerve.	To roll the eye, and turn the pupil downwards and outwards.
Obliquus inferior.	The ductus nasalis, and is inserted	Opposite to the former.	To roll the eye.

MUSCLES OF THE NOSE AND MOUTH.

Levator labii superioris alæque nasi.	The nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.	The upper lip and ala of the nose.	It raises the upper lip, and dilates the nostrils.
Levator labii superioris proprius.	The upper jaw, under the orbit.	The middle of the upper lip.	To pull the upper lip directly upwards.

Levator

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Levator anguli oris.	The orbitar foramen of the sup. max. bone.	The orbicularis, at the angle of the mouth.	To raise the corner of the mouth.
Zygomaticus major.	The os jugale, near the zygomatic future, and runs downwards.	The angle of the mouth, with the depressor of the lip.	To inflate the cheek and raise the angle of the mouth.
Zygomaticus minor.	Above the zygomaticus major.	The angle of the mouth.	To raise the angle of the mouth outwards.
Buccinator.	The sockets of the last molares, and the coronoid process of the lower jaw.	The angle of the mouth, and is perforated by the duct of the parotid gland.	To contract the mouth, and draw the angle of it outwards and backwards.
Depressor anguli oris.	The lower edge of the under jaw, near the chin.	The angle of the mouth.	To draw the corner of the mouth downwards.
Depressor labii inferioris.	The inferior part of the lower jaw, next the chin.	The middle of the under lip.	To draw the under lip downwards and outwards.

*Orbicularis oris**.	This muſcle ſurrounds the lips, and is in a great meaſure formed by the buccinator, zygomatici, and others, which move the lip.		To ſhut the mouth, by contracting the lips.
Depreſſor labii ſuperioris alæque naſi.	The ſockets of the upper inciſor teeth.	The root of the ala naſi and upper lip.	To pull the ala naſi and upper lip down.
Conſtrictor naſi.	The root of one wing of the noſe, and	goes acroſs to the other.	To compreſs the wings of the noſe.
Levator menti vel labii inferioris.	The lower jaw, at the root of the inciſors.	The ſkin in the centre of the chin.	To raiſe the under lip and ſkin of the chin.

MUSCLES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR.

Superior auris, or *attollens aurem.*	The tendon of the occipito-frontalis, above the ear.	The root of the cartilaginous tube of the ear.	To draw the ear upwards, and make it tenſe.
Anterior auris.	Near the back part of the zygoma.	The eminence behind the helix.	To raiſe this eminence forwards.
Poſterior auris, or *retrahens auris.*	The maſtoid proceſs, by two and ſometimes three faſciculi.	The ſeptum that divides the ſcapha and concha.	To draw the ear back, and ſtretch the concha.

Helicis

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Helicis major.	The upper, anterior, and acute part of the helix.	The cartilage of the helix, a little above the tragus.	To depress the upper part of the helix.
Helicis minor.	The inferior and anterior part of the helix.	The crus of the helix.	To contract the fissure.
Tragicus.	The outer and middle part of the concha, near the tragus.	The upper part of the tragus.	To depress the concha, and pull the tragus a little outwards.
Antitragus.	From the root of the inner part of the helix.	The upper part of the antitragus.	To dilate the mouth of the concha.
Transversus auris.	The upper part of the concha.	The inner part of the helix.	To draw these parts towards each other.

MUSCLES OF THE INTERNAL EAR.

Laxator tympani.	The spinous process of the sphænoid bone.	The long process of the malleus.	To draw the malleus obliquely forwards, towards its origin.

Tenſor tympani.	The cartilaginous extremity of the Euſtachian tube.	The handle of the malleus.	To pull the malleus and membrane of the tympanum towards the petrous portion.
Stapedius.	A little cavern in the petrous portion, near the cells of the maſtoid proceſs.	The poſterior part of the head of the ſtapes.	To draw the ſtapes obliquely upwards towards the cavern.

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER JAW.

Temporalis.	The lower part of the parietal bone and os frontis; ſquammous part of the temporal bone; back part of the os jugale; the temporal proceſs of the ſphænoid bone, and the aponeuroſis which covers it.	The coronoid proceſs of the lower jaw, its fibres being bundled together and preſſed into a ſmall compaſs, ſo as to paſs under the jugum, or zygoma.	To move the lower jaw upwards.

Maſſeter.

Name.	*Arifes from*	*Inferted into*	*Ufe.*
Maſſeter.	The ſup. max. bone, near the os jugale; and from the anterior part of the zygoma.	The angle of the lower jaw upwards to the baſis of the coronoid proceſs.	To raiſe and move the jaw a little forwards and backwards.
Pterygoideus internus.	The internal pterygoid proceſs of the ſphænoid bone.	The lower jaw, on its inner ſide, and near its angle.	To raiſe the lower jaw, and draw it a little to one ſide.
Pterygoideus externus.	The external pterygoid proceſs.	The condyloid proceſs of the lower jaw and capſular ligament.	To move the jaw, and to prevent the ligament of the jaw from being pinched.

MUSCLES WHICH APPEAR ABOUT THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE NECK.

Platyſma myoides.	The cellular membrane covering the pectoral and deltoid muſcles.	The ſide of the chin and integuments of the cheek.	To draw the cheeks and ſkin of the face downwards.
Sterno-cleido-maſtoideus.	The upper part of the ſternum, and fore part of the clavicle.	The maſtoid proceſs, and as far back as the occipital ſuture.	To move the head to one ſide and bend it forwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE LOWER JAW AND OS HYOIDES.

Digaſtricus.	A foſſa at the root of the maſtoid proceſs.	The lower and anterior part of the chin.	To draw the lower jaw downwards.
Mylo-hyoideus.	The inner ſurface of the jaw-bone.	The baſis of the os hyoides.	To move the os hyoides upwards.
Genio-hyoideus.	The inſide of the chin.	The baſis of the os hyoides.	To move the os hyoides upwards.
Genio-gloſſus.	The inſide of the chin.	The tongue, forming part of its ſubſtance.	To move the tongue in various directions.
Hyo-gloſſus.	The horn, baſis, and cartillage of the os hyoides.	Into the tongue laterally.	To draw the tongue downwards and inwards.
Lingualis.	The root of the tongue laterally.	The extremity of the tongue.	To ſhorten and draw the tongue backwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE OS HYOIDES AND TRUNK.

Sterno-hyoideus.	The ſternum and clavicle.	The baſis of the os hyoides.	To draw the os hyoides downwards.

Omo-

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Omo-hyoideus.	Near the coracoid process of the scapula.	The basis of the os hyoides.	To draw the os hyoides downwards.
Sterno-thyroideus.	The upper and inner part of the sternum.	The thyroid cartilage.	To pull the thyroid cartilage downwards.
Thyreo-hyoideus, or *Hyo-thyroideus.*	Part of the basis and horn of the os hyoides.	The side of the thyroid cartilage.	To raise the cartilage, and depress the bone.
Crico-thyroideus.	The side of the cricoid cartilage.	The inferior horn of the thyroid cartilage.	To pull the thyroid cartilage towards the cricoid.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE LOWER JAW AND OS HYOIDES, LATERALLY.

Stylo-glossus.	The apex of the styloid process.	The side of the root of the tongue.	To pull the tongue backwards.
Stylo-hyoideus.	The basis, and about the middle of the styloid process.	The basis of the os hyoides.	To draw the os hyoides upwards.

Stylo-pharyngeus.	The root of the ſtyloid proceſs.	The edge of the pharynx, and back of the thyroid cartilage.	To dilate the pharynx, and raiſe the cartilage.
Circumflexus, ſeu *Tenſor palati.*	Near the Euſtachian tube, and paſſes through the hamulus of the pterygoid proceſs, to be	The velum pendulum palati.	To draw the velum pendulum palati obliquely downwards, and ſtretch it.
Levator palati mollis.	The point of the os petroſum, the Euſtachian tube, and ſphænoid bone.	The velum pendulum palati, being expanded upon it.	To pull the velum pendulum backwards and upwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED ABOUT THE ENTRY OF THE FAUCES.

Conſtrictor iſt hm faucium.	Near the root of the tongue, on each ſide, and goes round, to be	The middle of the velum pendulum palati, near the uvula.	To raiſe the tongue, and draw the velum towards it.

Palato-

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Palato-pharyngeus.	The middle of the soft palate, goes round the entry of the fauces, the tendon of the circumflexus palati, and velum pendulum palati, to be	The upper and posterior part of the thyroid cartilage.	To contract the arch of the fauces.
*Azygos uvulæ.**	The commissure of the ossa palati.	The extremity of the uvula.	To shorten and raise the uvula.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE PHARYNX.

Constrictor pharyngis inferior.	The cricoid and thyroid cartilages.	The middle of the pharynx.	To compress part of the pharynx.
Constrictor pharyngis medius.	The horns, and appendix of the os hyoides.	The ambit of the pharynx.	To compress the pharynx, and draw the os hyoides upwards.

Conſtrictor pharyngis ſuperior.	The pterygoid proceſs, the lower jaw, and the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis.	The middle of the pharynx.	To move the pharynx upwards and forwards, and to compreſs its upper part.

MUSCLES SITUATED ABOUT THE GLOTTIS.

Crico-arytænoideus poſticus.	The cricoid cartilage poſteriorly.	The back of the arytænoid cartilage.	To open the glottis.
Crico-arytænoideus lateralis, or *obliquus.*	The ſide of the cricoid cartilage.	The ſide of the arytænoid cartilage.	To open the glottis.
Thyreo-arytænoideus.	The back of the thyroid cartilage.	The fore part of the arytænoid cartilage.	To draw the arytænoid cartilage forward.
Arytænoideus obliquus.*	The root of one arytænoid cartilage.	The extremity of the other.	To draw them towards each other.
Arytænoideus tranſverſus.*	One of the arytænoid cartilages.	The other arytænoid cartilage.	To ſhut the glottis.
Thyreo-epiglottideus.	The thyroid cartilage.	The ſide of the epiglottis.	To pull the epiglottis obliquely downwards.

Arytæno-

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Arytæno-epiglottideus.	The upper part of the arytænoid cartilage laterally.	The side of the epiglottis.	To move the epiglottis outwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE ABDOMEN.

Obliquus descendens externus.	The lower edges of the eight inferior ribs near their cartilages.	The linea alba†, ossa pubis, and spine of the ilium‡.	To compress the abdomen.
Obliquus ascendens internus.	The spinous processes of the three last lumbar vertebræ, back of the sacrum, and spine of the ilium.	The cartilages of all the false ribs, linea alba, and pubis, and sternum, by a flat tendon.	To compress the abdomen.

† A long, but narrow, tendinous expansion, which reaches from the cartilago ensiformis of the sternum, down to the middle of the pubis.

‡ In this course it forms Poupart's ligament.

Tranſverſalis abdominis.	The cartilages of the ſeven lower ribs, and the tranſverſe proceſſes of the four lower lumbar vertebræ and ſpine of the ilium.	The linea alba, throughout its whole length, and into the enſiform cartilage.	To compreſs the abdominal viſcera.
Rectus abdominis.	The outſide of the ſternum and xyphoid cartilage.	The ſide of the ſymphyſis of the pubis.	To compreſs the abdomen, and bend the trunk.
Pyramidalis.	The anterior upper part of the pubis.	The linea alba, below the umbilicus.	To aſſiſt the lower portion of the rectus.

MUSCLES ABOUT THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

*Darto**.	By ſome ſaid to be a muſcle: appears, however, to be no more than a condenſation of cellular membrane lining the ſcrotum, which admits of being corrugated and relaxed.		
Cremaſter.	The inguinal ring, and Poupart's ligament.	The tunica vaginalis of the teſticle.	To draw up the teſticle.

Erector

Name.	*Ariſes from*	*Inſerted into*	*Uſe.*
Erector penis.	The tuberoſity of the iſchium, embraces one crus of the penis.	A ſtrong tendinous membrane, that covers the corpora cavernoſa.	To compreſs the urethra.
Accelerator urinæ seu *Ejaculator ſeminis.*	The ſphincter of the anus, and above the bulb of the urethra.	The line in the middle of the bulb.	To compreſs the urethra.
Tranſverſus perinæi.	The fatty membrane covering the tuberoſity of the iſchium.	The accelerator urinæ, and ſphincter ani.	To dilate the bulb of the urethra†.

MUSCLES OF THE ANUS.

Sphincter ani.*	The ſkin and fat ſurrounding the anus on both ſides.	The perinæum, acceleratores urinæ, and tranſverſus perinæi.	To ſhut the paſſage through the anus into the rectum.

† There is often another muſcle behind this, called *Tranſverſus perinæi alter.* It aſſiſts the former.

Levator ani.	The internal surface of the pubis, ilium, and ischium, of both sides, in a radiated manner.	The sphincter ani, acceleratores urinæ, & os coccygis; and surrounds the rectum, neck of the bladder, &c. like a funnel.	To draw the rectum up after the dejection of the fæces, and to assist in shutting it

MUSCLES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Erector clitoridis.	The crus of the ischium internally.	The upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris.	To draw the clitoris downwards, and make it tense.
Sphincter vaginæ.	The sphincter ani, and side of the vagina which it surrounds.	The union of the crura clitoridis.	To contract the mouth of the vagina.

MUSCLES SITUATED WITHIN THE PELVIS.

Obturator internus.	The foramen ovale obturator ligament, ilium, ischium, and pubis.	A large pit between the trochanters of the femur.	To roll the femur obliquely outwards.

Coccygeus.

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Coccygeus.	The spinous process of the ischium.	The extremity of the sacrum and os coccygis.	To move the coccyx forwards and inwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED WITHIN THE CAVITY OF THE ABDOMEN.

Diaphragma.*	The student will find described in SPLANCHNOLOGY.		
Quadratus lumborum.	The posterior part of the spine of the ilium.	The transverse apophyses of the loins and last spurious rib.	To support the spine and draw it to one side.
Psoas parvus.	The transverse process of the last dorsal vertebræ.	The brim of the pelvis, near the place of the acetabulum.	To bend the loins forwards.
Psoas magnus.	The bodies and processes of the last dorsal and all the lumbar vertebræ.	The os femoris, a little below the trochanter minor.	To bend the thigh forwards.
Iliacus internus.	The internal surface of the spine of the ilium.	The femur in common with the psoas magnus.	To assist the psoas magnus.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE THORAX.

Pectoralis major.	The clavicle, sternum and seven true ribs.	The upper and inner part of the humerus.	To draw the arm forwards, or obliquely forwards.
Subclavius.	The cartilage of the first rib.	The under surface of the clavicle.	To move the clavicle downwards.
Pectoralis minor.	The third, fourth, and fifth ribs.	The coracoid process of the scapula.	To roll the scapula.
Serratus major anticus.	The eight superior ribs.	The basis of the scapula.	To bring the scapula forwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE RIBS AND WITHIN THE THORAX.

Intercostales externi.	The lower edge of each upper rib.	The superior edge of each lower rib.	To elevate the ribs.
Intercostales interni.	Like the former, their fibres are directed from behind forwards.		
Triangularis vel *Sterno-costalis.*	The middle and inferior part of the sternum.	The cartilages of the five last true ribs.	To depress the cartilages of the ribs.

MUSCLES

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE NECK, CLOSE TO THE VERTEBRÆ.

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Longus colli.	The bodies of the three upper dorsal and transverse processes of the four last cervical.	The anterior tubercle of the dentatus.	To pull the neck to one side.
Rectus internus capitis major.	The transverse processes of the five last cervical vertebræ.	The cuneiform process of the os occipitis.	To bend the head forwards,
Rectus internus capitis minor.	The fore part of the atlas.	The os occipitis, near the condyloid process.	To assist the former.
Rectus capitis lateralis.	The transverse processes of the atlas.	The os occipitis, near the mastoid process.	To move the head to one side.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE TRUNK.

Trapezius seu *Cucullaris.*	The os occipitis and the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the neck and back.	The clavicle, part of the acromion, and the spine of the scapula.	To move the scapula, bend the neck, and pull the head backwards.

Latiſſimus dorſi.	The ſpine of the ilium, ſpinous proceſſes of the ſacrum, lumbar and inferior dorſal vertebræ; adheres to the ſcapula and inferior falſe ribs.	The os humeri, between its two tuberoſities in the edge of the groove for the tendon of the biceps muſcle.	To draw the os humeri backwards, and to roll it upon its axis.
Serratus poſticus inferior.	The ſpinous proceſſes of the two laſt dorſal and three lumbar vertebræ.	The lower edge of the three or four lowermoſt ribs, near their cartilages.	To draw the ribs outwards, downwards, and backwards.
Rhomboideus.	The ſpinous proceſſes of the three laſt cervical, and four firſt dorſal vertebræ.	The baſis of the ſcapula, at its upper and lower part.	To move the ſcapula upwards and backwards.
Splenius.	The ſpines of the four laſt cervical, and four ſuperior dorſal vertebræ.	The two firſt cervical vertebræ, and the ſide of the os occipitis.	To move the head backwards, and alſo to one ſide.

Serratus,

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Serratus superior posticus.	The spinous processes of the three last cervical, and two superior dorsal vertebræ.	The second, third, and fourth ribs, by three neat fleshy tongues.	To expand the thorax, by elevating the ribs.
Spinalis dorsi.	Two spinous processes of the loins, and three lower of the back.	All the spinous processes of the back, except the first.	To extend the vertebræ.
Levatores costarum, or *Supra-costales.*	The transverse processes of the last cervical and the dorsal vertebræ.	The angles of the ribs.	To lift the ribs upwards.
Sacro-lumbalis.	The sacrum, spine of the ilium, and the spinous and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ.	The lower edge of each rib, by a flat tendon.	To draw the ribs downwards, to move the body upon its axis, to assist the long. dorsi, and to turn the neck back, or to one side.

Longiſſimus dorſi.	The ſame parts as the former, and by one common broad tendon.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of all the dorſal and one cervical vertebræ.	To ſtretch the vertebræ of the back, and keep the trunk erect.
Complexus.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of the four inferior cervical, and ſeven ſuperior dorſal vertebræ.	The middle of the os occipitis, at its tubercle.	To draw the head backwards.
Trachelo-maſtoideus.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of the five lower cervical and three upper dorſal vertebræ.	The os occiptis, behind the maſtoid proceſs of the temporal bone.	To draw the head backwards.
Levator ſcapulæ.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of the four ſuperior cervical vertebræ.	The upper angle of the ſcapula.	To move the ſcapula forwards and upwards.
Semi-ſpinalis dorſi.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th dorſal vertebræ.	The ſpinous proceſſes of the four ſuperior dorſal and the laſt cervical vertebræ.	To extend the ſpine obliquely backwards.

Multifidus

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Multifidus spinæ.	The sacrum, ilium, oblique and transverse processes of the lumbar, the transverse of the dorsal, and four cervical vertebræ.	The spinous processes of the lumbar, dorsal, and cervical vertebræ, except the atlas.	To extend the back, and draw it backwards or to one side, and prevent the spine from being too much bent forwards.
Semi-spinalis colli, or *Spinalis cervicis.*	The transverse processes of the six upper dorsal vertebræ.	The spinous processes of the five middle cervical.	To stretch the neck obliquely backwards.
Transversalis colli.	The transverse processes of the five upper dorsal vertebræ.	The transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ.	To turn the neck obliquely backwards, and to one side.
Rectus capitis posticus major.	The transverse process of the second cervical vertebræ.	The lower ridge of the os occipitis.	To extend the head, and draw it backwards.
Rectus capitis posticus minor.	The first vertebræ of the neck.	The os occipitis at its tubercle.	To assist the *rectus* major.
Obliquus capitis superior.	The transverse process of the atlas.	The end of the lower occipital ridge.	To draw the head backwards.

rior.			
Scalenus.	of the dentatus. The upper ſurface of the firſt and ſecond rib.	The tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas. The tranſverſe proceſſes of the cervical vertebræ.	To draw the face to one ſide. To move the neck forwards, or to one ſide.
Interſpinales.	Between the ſpinous proceſſes of the ſix inferior cervical vertebræ.	The ſpinous proceſſes of the vertebræ above.	To draw the ſpinous proceſſes towards each other.
Inter-tranſverſales.	Between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ.	The tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ above.	To draw the tranſverſe proceſſes towards each other.

MUSCLES OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Supra-ſpinatus.	The baſis, ſpine, and upper edge of the ſcapula.	A large tuberoſity at the head of the os humeri.	To raiſe the arm.
Infra-ſpinatus.	The cavity below the ſpine of the ſcapula.	The upper part of the ſame tuberoſity.	To roll the os humeri outwards.

Teres

Name.	*Ariſes from*	*Inſerted into*	*Uſe.*
Teres minor.	The inferior edge of the ſcapula.	The greater tuberoſity of the humerus.	To aſſiſt the former.
Teres major.	The inferior angle and edge of the ſcapula.	The ſide of the groove for the long tendon of the biceps.	To aſſiſt in rotating the arm.
Deltoides.	The clavicle, and the acromion and ſpine of the ſcapula.	The anterior and middle part of the os humeri.	To raiſe the arm.
Coraco-brachialis.	The coracoid proceſs of the ſcapula.	The middle and inner ſide of the os humeri.	To roll the arm forwards and upwards.
Subſcapularis.	The baſis, ſuperior and inferior edge of the ſcapula.	The protuberance at the head of the os humeri.	To roll the arm inwards.

Biceps flexor cubiti.	Two heads, one from the coracoid proceſs, the other, called the long head, from the edge of the glenoid cavity of the ſcapula.	The tuberoſity at the upper end of the radius, at its fore part, and a little below its neck.	To bend the fore-arm, which it does with great ſtrength, and to aſſiſt the ſupinators.
Brachialis internus.	The os humeri at each ſide of the tendon of the deltoides.	The coronoid proceſs of the ulna.	To aſſiſt in bending the fore-arm.
Triceps extenſor cubiti.	The neck of the ſcapula, and the neck and middle of the humerus.	The upper and outer part of the olecranon.	To extend the fore-arm.
Anconeus.	The external condyle of the humerus.	The back part or ridge of the ulna.	To aſſiſt in extending the fore-arm.

MUSCLES

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE FORE-ARM.

Name.	*Arifes from*	*Inferted into*	*Ufe.*
Supinator radii longus.	The external condyle of the humerus.	The radius, near the ftyloid procefs.	To affift in turning up the palm of the hand.
Extenfor carpi radialis longior.	The external condyle of the humerus.	The metacarpal bone of the fore-finger.	To extend the wrift.
Extenfor carpi radialis brevior.	The external condyle of the humerus.	The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.	To affift the former.
Extenfor digitorum communis.	The external condyle of the os humeri.	The back of all the bones of the fingers.	To extend the fingers.
Extenfor minimi digiti.	The outer condyle of the humerus.	The fecond joint of the little finger.	To affift in extending the fingers.
Extenfor carpi ulnaris.	The outer condyle of the os humeri.	The metacarpal bone of the little finger.	To affift in extending the wrift.
Flexor carpi ulnaris.	The inner condyle of the humerus and olecranon.	The os pififorme, at its fore-part.	To affift in bending the hand.

Palmaris longus.	The internal condyle of the os humeri.	The annular ligament of the wrift, and there forms the aponeurofis of the hand.	To bend the hand.
Flexor carpi radialis.	The internal condyle of the os humeri.	The metacarpal bone of the fore-finger.	To bend the hand.
Pronator radii teres.	The internal condyle of the humerus and coronoid procefs of the ulna.	The outer ridge of the radius, about the middle of its length.	To roll the hand inwards.
Supinator radii brevis.	The outer condyle of the humerus, and edge of the ulna.	The anterior, inner, and upper part of the radius.	To roll the radius outwards, and affift the anconeus.
Extenfor offis metacarpi pollicis manûs.	The middle of the ulna, interoffeous ligament, and radius.	The os trapezium, and firft bone of the thumb.	To ftretch the firft bone of the thumb outwards.
Extenfor primi internodii.	Near the middle of the ulna, interoffeous ligament, and radius.	The convex part of the fecond bone of the thumb.	To extend the fecond bone of the thumb outwards.

Extenfor

Name.	*Ariſes from*	*Inſerted into*	*Uſe.*
Extenſor ſecundi internodii.	The back of the ulna and interoſſeous ligament.	The third and laſt bone of the thumb.	To ſtretch the thumb obliquely backwards.
Indicator.	The middle of the ulna.	The metacarpal bone of the fore-finger.	To extend the fore-finger.
Flexor digitorum ſublimis.	The inner condyle of the os humeri, coronoid proceſs of the ulna, and upper part of the radius.	The ſecond bone of each finger, after being perforated by the tendons of the profundus.	To bend the ſecond joint of the fingers upon the firſt, and the firſt upon the metacarpal bones.
Flexor digitorum profundus vel perforans.	The upper part of the ulna, and interoſſeous ligament.	The fore part of the laſt bone of each of the fingers.	To bend the laſt joint of the fingers.
Flexor longus pollicis.	The upper and fore part of the radius.	The laſt joint of the thumb.	To bend the laſt joint of the thumb.
Pronator radii quadratus.	The inner and lower part of the ulna.	The radius oppoſite to its origin.	To roll the radius inwards.

Ambricales.	The tendons of the flexor profundus.	The tendons of the extenfor digitorum communis.	To bend the firft and extend the fecond phalanx.
Flexor brevis pollicis manus.	The os trapezoides, ligament of the wrift, and the os magnum.	The offa fefamoidea and fecond bone of the thumb.	To bend the fecond joint of the thumb.
Opponens pollicis.	The os fcaphoides and ligament of the wrift.	The firft bone of the thumb.	To bend the thumb.
Abductor pollicis manus.	The annular ligament, and os trapezium.	The root of the firft bone of the thumb.	To draw the thumb from the fingers.
Abductor pollicis manus.	The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.	The root of the firft bone of the thumb.	To pull the thumb towards the fingers.
Abductor indicis manus.	The firft bone of the thumb, and os trapezium.	The firft bone of the fore finger pofteriorly.	To move the fore-finger towards the thumb.
Palmaris brevis.	The annular ligament, and palmar aponeurofis.	The metacarpal bone and fkin of the little finger.	To contract the palm of the hand.

Abductor

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Abductor minimi digiti manus.	The annular ligament and os pisiforme.	The first bone of the little finger.	To draw the little finger from the rest.
Abductor minimi digiti.	The os cuneiforme and carpal ligament.	The metacarpal bone of the little finger.	To move that bone towards the rest.
Flexor parvus minimi digiti.	The annular ligament and os cuneiforme.	The first bone of the little finger.	To draw the little finger from the rest.
Interossei interni and *Interossei externi.*	Between the metacarpal bones, to the sides of which they are attached.		To extend the fingers, and move them towards the thumb.

MUSCLES OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Pectinalis.	The anterior edge of the os pubis.	The upper part of the linea aspera of the femur.	To bend the thigh.

Triceps adductor femoris. — *Adductor longus femoris.*	The upper and fore part of the pubis.	The middle and back part of the linea aſpera.	To bend the thigh.
Adductor brevis femoris.	The fore part and ramus of the os pubis.	The inner and upper part of the linea aſpera.	To bend the thigh, and move it inwards.
Adductor magnus femoris.	The lower and fore part of the ramus of the pubis.	The whole length of the linea aſpera.	To move the thigh inwards, and aſſiſt in bending it.
Obturator externus.	The obturator ligament, and half of the thyroid hole.	The femur near the root of the great trochanter.	To pull forwards, and rotate the thigh.
Gluteus maximus.	The ſpine of the ilium, poſterior ſacroiſchiatic ligaments, and os ſacrum.	The upper part of the linea aſpera of the femur.	To extend the thigh, and aſſiſt in its rotatory motion.
Gluteus medius.	The ſpine and ſuperior ſurface of the ilium.	The great trochanter of the os femoris.	To aſſiſt the gluteus maximus.

Gluteus

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Glutæus minimus.	The outer surface of the ilium and border of its great notch.	The root of the great trochanter.	To assist the two former.
Pyriformis.	The anterior part of the os sacrum.	A cavity at the root of the great trochanter.	To roll the thigh outwards.
Gemini.	The spine and tuberosity of the ischium.	The same cavity as the pyriformis.	To roll the thigh outwards.
Quadratus femoris.	The tuberosity of the ischium.	A ridge between the two trochanters.	To move the thigh outwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE THIGH.

Facialis, or *Tensor vaginæ femoris.*	The upper spinous process of the ilium.	The inner side of the membranous fascia which covers the thigh.	To stretch the fascia.
Sartorius.	The upper spinous process of the ilium.	The upper and inner part of the tibia.	To bend the leg inwards.
Gracilis.	The fore part of the ischium and pubis.	The upper and inner part of the tibia.	To bend the leg.

Rectus femoris, vel *Rectus cruris.*	The lower ſpinous proceſs of the ilium, & edge of the acetabulum.	The upper and fore part of the patella.	To extend the leg.
Vaſtus externus.	The root of the great trochanter, and linea aſpera.	The upper and lateral part of the patella.	To extend the leg.
Vaſtus internus.	The trochanter minor, & the linea aſpera.	The upper and inner part of the patella.	To extend the leg.
Cruralis, or *Cruræus.*	The anterior part of the leſſer trochanter.	The upper part of the patella.	To extend the leg.
Semi-tendinoſus.	The tuberoſity of the iſchium.	The upper and inner part of the tibia.	To bend and draw the leg inwards.
Semi-membranoſus.	The tuberoſity of the iſchium.	The back part of the head of the tibia.	To bend the leg.
Biceps flexor cruris.	The tuberoſity of the iſchium.	The upper and back part of the tibia, forming the *outer hamſtring.*	To bend the leg.

Popliteus.

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Popliteus.	The external condyle of the thigh bone.	The upper and inner part of the tibia.	To assist in bending the leg.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE LEG.

Gastrocnemius externus, or *Gemellus.*	The internal and external condyle of the femur.	The os calcis, with the tendon of the soleus.	To extend the foot.
Gastrocnemius internus, or *Soleus.*	The head of the fibula, and back part of the head of the tibia.	The os calcis, by a common tendon, which is called *tendo Achillis.*	To extend the foot.
Plantaris.	The outer condyle of the os femoris and capsular ligament.	The os calcis, near the tendo Achillis.	To assist in extending the foot.
Tibialis anticus.	The upper and fore part of the tibia.	The os cuneiforme internum.	To bend the foot.
Tibialis posticus.	The back part of the tibia, interosseous ligament, and adjacent part of the fibula.	The middle cuneiform bone, and upper part of the os naviculare.	To move the foot inwards.

Peroneus longus.	The head of the tibia, and upper and outer part of the fibula.	The metatarsal bone of the great toe.	To move the foot outwards.
Peroneus brevis.	The outer and fore part of the fibula.	The metatarsal bone of the little toe.	To assist the peroneus longus.
Extensor longus digitorum pedis.	The upper part of the tibia, interosseous ligament, and inner edge of the fibula.	The first joint of the smaller toes by four tendons.	To extend the toes, and separate them from one another.
Extensor proprius pollicis pedis.	The upper and fore part of the tibia.	The convex surface of the bones of the great toe.	To extend the great toe.
Flexor longus digitorum pedis,† profundus, perforans.	The upper and inner part of the tibia.	The last bones of all the toes, except the great toe, by four tendons.	To bend the last joint of the toes.

† The tendons of this muscle pass through the perforations in those of the flexor digitorum brevis. There is, about the middle of the foot, a fleshy mass, which unites with this muscle, called after Jacobus Sylvius, who first described it.

Flexor

Name.	*Arises from*	*Inserted into*	*Use.*
Flexor longus pollicis pedis.	A little below the head of the fibula.	The last bone of the great toe.	To bend the great toe.

MUSCLES CHIEFLY SITUATED ON THE FOOT.

Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.	The upper and anterior part of the os calcis.	The first bone of the great and other toes, except the little.	To extend the toes.
Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, perforatus sublimis.	The lower part of the os calcis.	The second phalanx of each of the small toes, by four tendons, which are perforated by those of the flex. long. dig. ped.	To bend the second joint of the toes.
Lumbricales pedis.	The tendons of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.	The tendinous expansion at the upper part of the toes.	To draw the toes inwards.
Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.	The fore part of the os calcis, and external cuneiform bone.	The first joint of the great toe, by two tendons.	To bend the first joint of the great toe.

Abductor pollicis pedis.	The inner and lower part of the os calcis.	The first joint of the great toe.	To move the great toe from the rest.
Adductor pollicis pedis.	The ligament extended from the os calcis to the os cuboides.	The outer sesamoid bone, or first joint of the great toe.	To draw the great toe nearer to the rest, and to bend it.
Abductor minimi digiti pedis.	The tuber of the os calcis, and metatarsal bone of the little toe.	The first joint of the little toe externally.	To draw the little toe outwards.
Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.	The root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe.	The root of the first bone of the little toe.	To bend the little toe.
Transversales pedis.	The ligament connecting the bones of the tarsus.	The tendon of the adductor pollicis.	To contract the foot.
Interossei pedis interni. *Interossei pedis externi.*	Between the metatarsal bones.		To draw the smaller toes towards the great toe, and assist in extending the toes.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHENOMENA OF MUSCULAR MOTION.

Muſcular motions are of three kinds; namely, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed. The VOLUNTARY MOTIONS of muſcles are ſuch as proceed from an immediate exertion of the active powers of the will: thus the mind directs the arm to be raiſed or depreſſed, the knee to be bent, the tongue to move, &c. The INVOLUNTARY MOTIONS of muſcles are thoſe which are performed by organs, ſeemingly of their own accord, without any attention of the mind or conſciouſneſs of its active power; as the contraction and dilatation of the heart, arteries, veins, abſorbents, ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. The MIXED MOTIONS are thoſe which are in part under the control of the will, but which ordinarily act without our being conſcious of their acting; as is perceived in the muſcles of reſpiration, the intercoſtals, the abdominal muſcles, and the diaphragm.

When a muſcle acts, it becomes ſhorter and thicker; both its origin and inſertion are drawn towards its middle. The ſphincter muſcles are always in action; and ſo likewiſe are antagoniſt muſcles, even when they ſeem at reſt. When two antagoniſt muſcles move with equal force, the part which they are deſigned to move remains at reſt; but if one of the antagoniſt muſcles remains at reſt, while the

the other acts, the part is moved towards the centre of motion.

All the muscles of living animals are constantly endeavouring to shorten themselves.

When a muscle is divided, it contracts. If a muscle be stretched to a certain extent, it contracts, and endeavours to acquire its former dimensions, as soon as the stretching cause is removed: this takes place in the dead body; in muscles cut out of the body, and also in parts not muscular, and is called by the immortal HALLER *vis mortua*, and by some *vis elastica*. It is greater in living than in dead bodies, and is called the *tone* of the muscles.

When a muscle is wounded, touched, or otherwise irritated, it contracts independent of the will; this power is called IRRITABILITY, and by Haller *vis insita*; it is a property peculiar to and inherent in the muscles. The parts of our body which possess this property are called irritable, as the heart, arteries, muscles, &c. to distinguish them from those parts which have no muscular fibres. With regard to the degree of this property peculiar to various parts, the heart is the most irritable, then the stomach and intestines; the diaphragm, the arteries, veins, absorbents, and at length the various muscles follow; but the degree of irritability depends upon the age, sex, temperament, mode of living, climate, state of health, idiosyncrasy, and likewise upon the nature of the stimulus.

When

When a muſcle is ſtimulated, either through the medium of the will or any foreign body, it contracts, and its contraction is greater or leſs in proportion as the ſtimulus applied is greater or leſs. The contraction of muſcles is different according to the purpoſe to be ſerved by their contraction: thus, the heart contracts with a jerk; the urinary bladder, ſlowly and uniformly; puncture a muſcle, and its fibres vibrate; and the abdominal muſcles act ſlowly in expelling the contents of the rectum. Relaxation generally ſucceeds the contraction of muſcles, and alternates with it.

The USE of this property is very conſiderable; for upon it depends all muſcular motion, and the function of every viſcus, except that of the nerves.

BURSALOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE BURSÆ MUCOSÆ.

BURSÆ mucoſæ are mucous bags, compoſed of a proper membrane, containing a kind of muſcous fat, formed by the exhaling arteries of their internal ſurface. They are of different SIZES and FIRMNESS, and are CONNECTED here and there by cellular membrane, with the capſular ligaments of cavities, tendons, bones, or ligaments. Their *internal ſurface*

ſurface is highly vaſcular, ſmooth, and ſhining. SITUATION. Various. DIVISION, into vaginal and veſicular. USE. To lubricate the muſcles and tendons, which are very frequently in motion.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ OF THE HEAD.

1. *A burſa of the ſuperior oblique muſcle* of the eye ſituated behind its trochlea in the orbit. 2. *The burſa of the digaſtricus*, ſituated in the internal ſurface of its tendon. 3. *A burſa of the circumflexus*, or tenſor palati, ſituated between the hooklike proceſs of the ſphænoid bone and the tendon of that muſcle. 4. *A burſa of the ſterno hyoideus muſcle*, ſituated between the os hyoideus and larynx.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, SITUATED ABOUT THE SHOULDER JOINT.

1. *The external acromial*, ſituated under the acromion, between the coracoid proceſs, deltoid muſcle, and capſular ligament. 2. *The internal acromial*, ſituated above the tendon of the infra-ſpinatus and teres major: it often communicates with the former. 3. *The coracoid burſa*, ſituated near the root of the coracoid proceſs: it is ſometimes double, and ſometimes triple. 4. *The clavicular burſa*, found where the clavicle touches the coracoid proceſs. 5. *The ſubclavian burſa*, between the tendon of the ſubclavicularis muſcle and the firſt rib. 6. *The coraco-brachial*, placed between the common origin of this muſcle and

the biceps and the capsular ligament. 7. *The bursa of the pectoralis major*, situated under the head of the humerus, between the internal surface of the tendon of that muscle and another bursa placed on the long head of the biceps. 8. *An external bursa of the teres major*, under the head of the os humeri, between it and the tendon of the teres major. 9. *An internal bursa of the teres major*, found within the muscle where the fibres of its tendon diverge. 10. *A bursa of the latissimus dorsi*, between the tendon of this muscle and the os humeri. 11. *The humero-bicipital bursa*, in the vagina of the tendon of the biceps. There are other bursæ mucosæ about the humerus, but their situation is uncertain.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, SITUATED NEAR THE ELBOW JOINT.

1. *The radio-bicipital*, situated between the tendon of the biceps, brachialis, and anterior tubercle of the radius. 2. *The cubito-radial*, between the tendon of the biceps, supinator brevis, and the ligament common to the radius and ulna. 3. *The anconeal bursa*, between the olecranon and tendon of the anconeus muscle. 4. *The capitulo-radial bursa*, between the tendon common to the extensor carpi radialis brevis, and extensor communis digitorum and round head of the radius. There are other bursæ, but as their situation varies, they are omitted.

BURSÆ OF THE INFERIOR PART OF THE FORE-ARM AND HAND.

On the Inside of the Wrist and Hand.

1. A very *large bursa*, for the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus. 2. *Four short bursæ* on the fore part of the tendons of the flexor sublimis. 3. *A large bursa* behind the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, between it and the fore part of the radius, capsular ligament of the wrist, and os trapezium. 4. *A large bursa* behind the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus and on the fore part of the end of the radius, and fore part of the capsular ligament of the wrist. In some subjects it communicates with the former. 5. *An oblong bursa*, between the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis and os trapezium. 6. *A very small bursa* between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris and os pisiforme.

On the back Part of the Wrist and Hand.

7. *A bursa* between the tendon of the abductor pollicis longus and the radius. 8. *A large bursa* between the two extensores carpi radiales. 9. *Another* below it, common to the extensores carpi radiales. 10. *A bursa*, at the insertion of the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis. 11. *An oblong bursa*, for the tendon of the extensor pollicis longus, and which communicates

municates with 9. 12. *A burſa* for the tendon of the extenſor pollicis longus, between it and the metacarpal bone of the thumb. 13. *A burſa* between the tendons of the extenſor of the fore, middle, and ring fingers. 14. *A burſa* for the extenſors of the little finger. 15. *A burſa* between the tendon of the extenſor carpi ulnaris and ligament of the wriſt. There are alſo burſæ mucoſæ between the muſculi lumbricales and interoſſei.

BURSÆ SITUATED NEAR THE HIP JOINT.

On the fore Part of the Joint.

1. The *ileo-puberal*, ſituated between the iliacus internus, pſoas magnus, and the capſular ligament of the head of the femur. 2. The *pectineal*, between the tendon of the pectineus and the thigh-bone. 3. *A ſmall burſa* of the gluteus medius muſcle, ſituated between it and the great trochanter, before the inſertion of the pyriformis. 4. *A burſa* of the gluteus minimus muſcle between its tendon and the great trochanter. 5. *The gluteo-faſcial*, between the gluteus maximus and vaſtus externus.

On the poſterior Part of the Hip Joint.

6. *The tubero-iſchiatic burſa*, ſituated between the obturator internus muſcle, the poſterior ſpine of the iſchium, and its tuberoſity. 7. *The obturatory burſa*, which is oblong, and found between

between the obturator internus and gemini muſcles and the capſular ligament. 8. *A burſa of the ſemi-membranoſus*, under its origin and the long head of the biceps femoris. 9. *The gluteo-trochanteral burſa*, ſituated between the tendon of the pſoas muſcle and the root of the great trochanter. 10. *Two gluteo-femoral burſæ*, ſituated between the tendon of the gluteus maximus and os femoris. 11. *A burſa of the quadratus femoris*, ſituated between it and the little trochanter. 12. *The iliac burſa*, ſituated between the tendon of the iliacus internus and the little trochanter.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, SITUATED NEAR THE KNEE JOINT.

1. *The ſupra-genual*, which adheres to the tendons of the vaſtus and cruralis and the fore part of the thigh bone. 2. *The infra-genual burſa*, ſituated under the ligament of the patella, and often communicates with the above. 3. *The anterior genual*, placed between the tendon of the ſartorius gracilis and ſemitendinoſus and internal and lateral ligament of the knee. 4. *The poſterior genual*, which is ſometimes double, and is ſituated between the tendons of the ſemi-membranoſus, the internal head of the gaſtrocnemius, the capſular ligament, and internal condyle. 5. *The popliteal*, conſpicuous between the tendon of that muſcle, the external condyle of the femur, the ſemilunar cartilage, and exter-

nal

nal condyle of the tibia. 6. *The burſa of the biceps cruris*, between the external part of the tendon, the biceps cruris, and the external lateral ligament of the knee.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, SITUATED IN THE FOOT.

On the Back, Side, and hind Part of the Foot.

1. *A burſa of the tibialis anticus*, between its tendon, the lower part of the tibia, and capſular ligament of the ankle. 2. *A burſa* between the tendon of the extenſor policis pedus longus, the tibia and capſular ligament of the ankle. 3. *A burſa of the extenſor digitorum communis*, between its tendons, the tibia and ligament of the ankle. 4. *A large burſa*, common to the tendons of the peronei muſcles. 5. *A burſa of the peroneus brevis*, proper to its tendon. 6. *The calcaneal burſa*, between the tendo Achillis and os calcis.

In the Sole of the Foot.

1. *A burſa for the tendon of the peroneus longus.* 2. *A burſa* common to the tendon of the flexor pollicis pedis longus, and the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis communis longus profundus. 3. *A burſa of the tibialis poſticus*, between its tendon, the tibia, and aſtragalus. 4. *Five burſæ for the flexor tendons*, which begin a little above the firſt joint of each toe, and extend to the root of the third phalanx or inſertion of the tendons.

ANGIOLOGY,

ANGIOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE VESSELS.

VESSELS are long, membranous canals, which carry blood, lymph, or chyle. DIVISION, into arteries, veins and abſorbents. SITUATION. Except the epidermis, membrana arachnoidea, and nails, every part of the body has veſſels, which injections demonſtrate.

OF ARTERIES.

Arteries are elaſtic membranous canals, which pulſate: they always become narrower as they proceed from the heart towards the extremities. ORIGIN, from the ventricles of the heart; namely, the pulmonary artery from the right, and the aorta from the left, ventricle: ſo that there are only two arteries, of which the reſt are branches. TERMINATION, in veins, exhaling veſſels, or they anaſtomoſe with one another. COMPOSED of three membranes, called coats; an external one, a middle coat, which is muſcular, and an inner one, which is ſmooth. USE, to convey blood from the heart to the different parts of the body, for nutrition; preſervation of life; generation of heat; and the ſecretion of different fluids.

OF

OF THE AORTA.

The aorta arises from the left ventricle of the heart, forms an *arch* towards the dorsal vertebræ, then *descends* through the opening of the diaphragm into the abdomen, in which it proceeds by the left side of the spine to the last vertebra of the loins, where it divides into the two iliac arteries. In this course it gives off, just above its origin, two *coronary* arteries to the heart, and then forms an arch.

The ARCH OF THE AORTA, gives off three branches, which supply the head, neck, and arms, with blood; these are,

I. ARTERIA INNOMINATA, which divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

II. THE LEFT CAROTID.

III. THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN.

THE CAROTID ARTERIES, having emerged from the chest, run up along the neck one on each side of the trachea, to the angle of the lower jaw, where they divide into external and internal.

THE EXTERNAL CAROTID gives off eight branches to the neck and face.

1. *Arteria Thyroidea*, which is very tortuous, supplies the thyroid gland, and gives off branches to several adjacent muscles.

2. *A Lingualis*, which lies flat upon the side of the tongue, and gives off the *ramus hyoideus*, *dorsalis linguæ sublingualis*, and *ranina*.

3. *A.*

3. *A. Labialis*, called alſo the *external maxillary*, the *angular*, and facial artery : it gives off the *palatina inferior*, the *ſubmentalis*, and the *coronary of the lips*.

4. *A. Pharyngea inferior*, which ſends a number of ſmall twigs about the fauces and baſis of the cranium.

5. *A. Occipitalis*, from which the *poſterior temporal* ariſes.

6. *A. Poſterior auris*, which furniſhes the parts about the cartilages of the ear with blood, and tranſmits the *arteria tympani* and *ſtylo-maſtoidea*.

7. *A. Maxillaris interna*, which is extremely tortuous, and gives off—the *ſpinous artery* to the dura mater—the *lower maxillary artery*, which is included in the lower jaw, and ſupplies the teeth and face—the *pterygoid arteries*, which nouriſh the pterygoid muſcles—*two deep temporal arteries*, which lie wider than the temporal muſcle. The internal maxillary then gives off *a branch*, which almoſt immediately divides into the *alveolar* and *infra-orbital ;* then an artery to the palate, the *ſuperior palatine ;* the *upper pharyngeal*, which plays about the ſphænoid ſinus ; and, laſtly, the *naſal artery*, which is tranſmitted through the ſphæno-palatine foramen to the cavity of the noſtrils.

8. *A. Temporalis*, which perforates the parotid gland, and ſends off the *tranſverſalis faciei*, which inoſculates with the arteries of the

face; and several branches which go to the ear, forehead, and about the temples.

The INTERNAL CAROTID leaves the external at the angle of the jaw, and proceeds by the par vagum and intercostal nerve to the carotid canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it is shaped like the letter *ſ*, and enters the cranium at the side of the sella turcica, having given off *two* very small *twigs* to the pituitary gland, and 3d, 4th, and 5th pair of nerves; and when it has reached the anterior clinoid process, it sends off—

1. *Arteria Opthalmica*, which is distributed on the eye.

2. *A. Anterior cerebri*, which proceeds before the sella turcica, unites with its fellow, and forms the circle of Willis, from which a branch proceeds to the third ventricle, septum lucidum and the *arteria corporis calloſi*.

3. *A. Media cerebri*, which runs between the anterior and middle lobes of the brain, gives off the *artery of the choroid plexus*, and is lost on the middle lobe of the brain.

4. *A. Communicans*, which proceeds backwards, and soon inosculates with the vertebral.

The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY arises on the right side from the arteria innominata, and on the left from the arch of the aorta. Each subclavian gives off five branches.

1. The *internal mammary*, from which arise the *A. thymica*, *A. comes phrenici*, the *pericardiac*, and the *phrenico-pericardiac*.

2. The

2. The inferior *thyroid*, from which arise the *ramus thyroideus*, the *tracheal arteries*, the *ascending thyroid*, and the *transversalis humeri*.

3. *A. Vertebralis*, which proceeds into the vertebral foramina, to ascend into the cavity of the cranium, where it unites upon the cuneiform process of the occipital bone with its fellow of the other side, and forms the BASILARY ARTERY, which immediately gives off the *posterior* artery of the cerebellum; it then proceeds upon the tuberculum annulare, to give off four branches, two to the right, and two to the left, which constitute the *A. anterior cerebelli*, which branch to the cura cerebelli, the cerebellum, vermis, cura cerebri, corpora quadrigemina, pineal gland, and fourth ventricle; and the *A. posterior cerebri*, which is joined by the *communicans*, and supply the thalmi nervorum opticorum, the centrum geminum, infundibulum, and crura fornicis, and the posterior lobes of the brain, inosculating with several arteries.

4. *A. Cervicalis profunda.*

5. *A. Cervicalis superficialis*, both of which are distributed about the muscles of the neck.

6. *A. Intercostalis superior*, which lies between the two upper ribs.

7. *A. Supra-scapularis*, which sometimes arises from the A. thyrodea, when it is called the *transversalis humeri*.

As

As ſoon as the ſubclavian has arrived in the axilla, it is called the AXILLARY ARTERY, which runs into the arm, where it is termed the BRACHIAL.

The AXILLARY ARTERY gives off,

1. *The four mammary arteries*, called *thoracica ſuperior; thoracica longier; thoracica humeriana*, and *thoracica alaris* or *axillaris*, which ſupply blood to the muſcles about the breaſt.

2. *The ſub-ſcapularis*, which ſupplies the lower ſurface of the ſcapula.

3. *The circumflexa poſterior.*

4. *Circumflexa anterior*, which ramify about the joint.

The BRACHIAL OR HUMERAL artery gives off,

1. *Many lateral veſſels.*

2. *A. Profunda humeri ſuperior.*

3. *A. Profunda humeri inferior.*

4. *Ramus anaſtomoticus magnus*, which anaſtomoſes round the elbow joint.

The brachial then becomes the ulnar, and gives off the RADIAL.

The ULNAR OR CUBITAL ARTERY ſends off,

1. *The recurrent branches*, which anaſtomoſe with the ramus anaſtomoticus magnus.

2. *A. Interoſſea communis.* It then ſends ſmall branches to the adjacent muſcles, as it proceeds down to the wriſt; juſt before it arrives

rives here, it gives off *A. dorsalis ulnaris*, which goes round to the back of the little finger. At the wrist it gives off *A. palmaris profunda*; then forms a great arterial arch, called the *superficial palmer arch*, which supplies branches to the fingers.

The RADIAL gives off the *radial recurrent*, proceeds to the wrist, where the pulseis felt, and gives off the *superficialis volæ*, and then divides into the *A. dorsalis pollicis*, *A. radialis indicis*, *A. magna pollicis*, and *A. palmaris profunda*.

The DESCENDING AORTA gives off *in the breast*,

1. *The bronchial*, which nourish the lungs.
2. *The æsophageal*, which go to the æsophagus.
3. *The intercostals*, between the ribs.
4. *The inferior diaphragmatic*.

Within the abdomen, it gives off eight branches.

1. THE CŒLIAC, which divides into three branches.

a. Arteria Hepatica, which, gives off,

α. A. Duodeno-gastrica, which sends off *the right gastro-epiploic* and the *pancreatico-duodenalis*. The latter transmits *the pilorica inferior* and *the transverse pancreatic*.

β. A. pilorica superior hepatica.

The hepatic artery then ramifies through the liver.

2. *A. Coronaria ventriculi*, or *Gastrica*,

which gives off the *ſuperior coronary* and *ſuperior piloric arteries*.

3. *A. Splenica*, from which ariſe the *pancreatica magna* and *pancreaticæ parvæ*, the *poſterior gaſtric arteries*, the *left gaſtro-epiploic artery*, and *the vaſa brevia*.

2. *The ſuperior meſenteric*, or *meſeraic*, of which the *colica media*, *colica dextra*, and the *ileo-colica* are branches.

3. *The renal arteries*, or *emulgents*, which are ſhort, and divide into three or four branches in the pelvis of the kidney.

4. *The ſpermatic arteries*, which are very ſmall and long, and proceed with the ſpermatic cord to the teſticles.

5. *The inferior meſeraic*, from which ariſes the *left colic artery* and *the internal hæmorrhoidal*.

6. *The lumbar arteries*, which nouriſh the muſcles and vertebræ of the loins.

7. *The middle ſacral artery*, which is diſtributed about the ſacrum.

The aorta then bifurcates, and becomes the iliac arteries.

The iliacs ſoon divide into *internal and external*.

Each INTERNAL ILIAC OR HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY gives off five branches:

1. *The lateral ſacral arteries*, three or four in number.

2. *The gluteal*, which ramify upon the back of the haunch bone, and ſupply the gluteal muſcles.

3. *The iſchiatic*, which turns downwards along

along the hip, and gives off the *coccygeal artery*.

4. *Arteria pudica communis*, which is sometimes a branch of the sciatic artery; it proceeds out of the pelvis, through the sciatic notch, returns into the pelvis, and runs towards the symphysis of the pubis. In this course it gives off *branches* to the vesiculæ seminales and prostrate gland; and the *lower* or *external hæmorrhoidal artery* to the anus, and then forms the *A. perinei*, the *A. penis*, which proceed one on each side; and *a branch* which plunges deep into the substance of the penis.

5. *The obturatory*, which passes through the oval foramen, and is distributed on the thick muscles in the centre of the thigh.

Each EXTERNAL ILIAC gives off,

1. *The epigastric*, which is reflected from Poupart's ligament upwards, along the abdomen.

2. *A. Circumflexa iliaca*, which runs backwards along the crista ilii.

THE EXTERNAL ILIAC then passes under Poupart's ligament, becomes the FEMORAL or CRURAL ARTERY, and is continued along the thigh into the popliteal. In this course it gives off near the groin,

1. *The profunda femoris*, which gives off the *A. perforans prima*; the *A. perforans secunda magna*; the *A. perforans tertia*; the *A. perforans quarta*, which nourish the muscles of the thigh. The femoral artery then makes a spiral turn round the os femoris, and sends off

small

small branches of no importance to adjacent muscles. About two hands breadth from the knee it gives out,

2. *The Ramus anastomoticus magnus*, which ramifies about the knee joint.

The femoral artery having reached the ham is called the POPLITEAL, which gives off several small branches about the joint, and divides below the ham into the *tibialis antica* and *tibialis postica*.

The TIBIALIS ANTICA soon perforates the interosseous ligament, and passes along the tibia over the bones of the tarsus, and then inosculates with the back arteries. In this course it gives off,

1. *The recurrent*, which inosculates with the articular branches of the popliteal: it then sends off small branches to neighbouring muscles, as it passes down the leg.

2. *A. Malleolaris interna*, about the inner ankle.

3. *A. Malleolaris externa*, about the outer ankle.

4. *A. Tarsea*, which lies upon the bones of the tarsus.

5. *A. Metatarsea*, to the tendons of the peronei muscles.

6. *Dorsalis externa halucis*, which runs along the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

The TIBIALIS POSTICA passes along the back part of the tibia, goes round the inner ankle, and divides at the heel into the two plantar arteries. In this course it sends off,

1. *A.*

1. *A. Nutritia tibiæ*, which gives branches to the popliteus, soleus and tibialis anticus muscles, before it enters the bone.

2. *Many small branches*, as it passes downwards.

3. *A. Plantaris interna*, which runs along the inner edge of the sole of the foot, and sends off *four branches* about the foot.

4. *A. Plantaris interna*, which forms an arch and inosculates with the anterior tibial artery, and gives off the *digital branches* to the toes.

PULMONARY ARTERY.

The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle of the heart, and conveys the blood into the lungs, that is returned to the heart by the veins; not for their nutrition, but to receive from the air in the lungs a certain principle, necessary for the continuance of life, and which the arterial blood distributes to every part of the body. It soon divides into a *right* and *left*, the right going to the right lung and the left to the left lung, where they divide into innumerable ramifications, and form a beautiful *net-work*, or *plexus of vessels*, upon the air vesicles, and then terminate in the pulmonary veins.

THE ACTION OF THE ARTERIES.

The arteries, by the impulse of the blood from the ventricles of the heart, are dilated and

and irritated, and by means of their muscular coat contract upon the blood, and thus propel it to the glands, muscles, bones, membranes, and every part of the body for their nutrition and the various secretions, and then into the veins. This dilatation and contraction is called the PULSE, which is perceptible in the trunks and branches of the arteries, but not in the capillary vessels, except when inflammation is going on.

OF VEINS.

VEINS are membranous canals which do not pulsate: they gradually become larger as they advance towards the heart, in which they terminate, and bring back the blood from the arteries. ORIGIN. From the extremities of the arteries by anastomosis. TERMINATION of all the veins is into the auricles of the heart. DIVISION, into trunks, branches, ramuli, &c. SITUATION. They run by the sides of arteries, but more superficially. COMPOSED like arteries of three membranes, but which are semi-transparent and more delicate. VALVES are thin semilunar membranous folds, which prevent the return of the blood in the vein.

The blood is returned from every part of the body into the right auricle:—the vena cava superior receives it from the head, neck, thorax, and superior extremities:—the vena cava inferior from the abdomen and inferior extremities;

extremities ;—and the coronary vein receives it from the coronary arteries of the heart.

THE VENA CAVA SUPERIOR.

This vein terminates in the ſuperior part of the right auricle, into which it evacuates the blood, from

The *right and left ſubclavian veins* and the *vena azygos*.

The right and left ſubclavian veins receive the blood from the head and upper extremities, in the following manner.

The veins of the fingers, called *digitals*, receive their blood from the digital arteries, and empty it into,

1. The *cephalic of the thumb*, which runs on the back of the hand along the thumb, and evacuates itſelf into the external radial.

2. The *ſalvatella*, which runs along the little finger, unites with the former, and empties its blood into the internal and external cubital veins. At the bend of the fore-arm are three veins, called the great cephalic, the baſilic, and the median.

THE GREAT CEPHALIC runs along the ſuperior part of the fore-arm, and receives the blood from the external radial.

THE BASILIC aſcends on the under ſide, and receives the blood from the *external* and *internal cubital veins*, and ſome branches which accompany the brachial artery, called *venæ ſatellitum*.

THE

THE MEDIAN is situated in the middle of the fore-arm, and arises from the union of several branches. These three veins all unite above the bend of the arm, and form

THE BRACHIAL VEIN, which receives all their blood, and is continued into the axilla, where it is called

THE AXILLARY VEIN. This receives also the blood from the scapula, and superior and inferior parts of the chest, by the *superior* and *inferior thoracic vein*, the *vena muscularis*, and the *scapularis*.

The axillary vein then passes under the clavicle, where it is called the SUBCLAVIAN, which unites with the external and internal jugular veins, and the vertebral vein which brings the blood from the vertebral sinuses; it receives also the blood from the *mediastinal*, *pericardiac*, *diaphragmatic*, *thymic*, *internal mammary* and *laryngeal* veins, and then unites with its fellow, to form the vena cava superior, or, as it is sometimes called, *vena cava descendens*.

The blood from the external and internal parts of the head and face is returned in the following manner into the external and internal jugulars, which terminate in the subclavians.

The *frontal*, *angular*, *temporal*, *auricular*, *sublingual*, and *occipital* veins receive the blood from the parts after which they are named; these all converge to each side of the neck, and form a trunk, called the EXTERNAL JUGULAR VEIN.

The

The blood from the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes of these parts, is received into the lateral sinuses, or veins of the dura mater, one of which empties its blood through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii into the INTERNAL JUGULAR, which descends in the neck by the carotid arteries, receives the blood from the *thyroideal* and *internal maxillary veins*, and empties itself into the subclavians within the thorax.

The vena azygos receives the blood from the *bronchial*, *superior œsophageal*, *vertebral* and *intercostal veins*, and empties it into the superior cava.

VENA CAVA INFERIOR.

The vena cava inferior is the trunk of all the abdominal veins and those of the lower extremities, from which parts the blood is returned in the following manner. The veins of the toes, called the *digital veins*, receive the blood from the digital arteries, and form on the back of the foot three branches, one on the great toe called the *cephalic*, another which runs along the little toe, called the *vena saphena*, and one on the back of the foot, *vena dorsalis pedis*; and on the sole of the foot they evacuate themselves into the *plantar veins*.

The three veins on the upper part of the foot coming together above the ankle, form the *anterior tibial*; and the plantar veins with a branch from the calf of the leg, called the *sural vein*, form the *posterior tibial*: a branch

alſo aſcends in the direction of the fibula, called the *peroneal vein.* Theſe three branches unite before the ham, into one branch, the *ſub-popliteal vein*, which aſcends through the ham, carrying all the blood from the foot; it then proceeds upon the anterior part of the thigh, where it is termed the *crural* or *femoral vein*, receives ſeveral muſcular branches, and paſſes under Poupart's ligament into the cavity of the pelvis, where it is called the EXTERNAL ILIAC.

The arteries which are diſtributed about the pelvis evacuate their blood into the *external hæmorrhoidal veins*, the *hypogaſtric veins*, the *internal pudendal*, the *vena magna ipſius penis*, and *obturatory veins*, all of which unite in the pelvis, and form the INTERNAL ILIAC VEIN.

The external iliac vein receives the blood from the external pudendal veins, and then unites with the internal iliac at the laſt vertebra of the loins, and form the VENA CAVA INFERIOR, or ASCENDENS, which aſcends on the right ſide of the ſpine, receiving the blood from the *ſacral lumbar*, *right ſpermatic veins*, and the *vena cava hepatica*; and having arrived at the diaphragm, it paſſes through the right foramen, and enters the right auricle of the heart, into which it evacuates all the blood from the abdominal viſcera and lower extremities.

VENA

VENA CAVA HEPATICA.

This vein ramifies in the ſubſtance of the liver, and brings the blood into the vena cava inferior from the branches of the VENA PORTÆ, a great vein which carries the blood from the abdominal viſcera into the ſubſtance of the liver. The trunk of this vein, about the fiſſure of the liver in which it is ſituated, is *divided* into the hepatic and abdominal portions. The *abdominal portion* is compoſed of *ſplenic, meſeraic* and *internal hæmorrhoidal veins*. Theſe three venous branches carry all the blood from the ſtomach, ſpleen, pancreas, omentum, meſentery, gall-bladder, and the ſmall and large inteſtines, into the *ſinus* of the vena portæ. The *hepatic portion* of the vena portæ enters the ſubſtance of the liver, divides into innumerable ramifications, which ſecrete the bile, and the ſuperfluous blood paſſes into correſponding branches of the *venæ cavæ hepaticæ*.

THE ACTION OF THE VEINS.

Veins do not pulſate; the blood which they receive from the arteries flows through them very ſlowly, and is conveyed to the right auricle of the heart, by the contractility of their coats, the preſſure of the blood from the arteries, called the *vis a tergo*, the contraction of the

the muſcles, and reſpiration; and it is prevented from going backwards in the vein by the valves, of which there are a great number.

OF THE ABSORBENTS.

ABSORBENTS are very thin and pellucid veſſels, which carry the lymph from every part of the body; ſubſtances applied to the ſurface of the body, and the chyle from the inteſtines; into the thoracic duct. DIVISION, into *lacteals* and *lymphatics*. They are called *lacteals* in the inteſtines and meſentery, and *lymphatics* in every other part. FIGURE, branching, becoming broader as they proceed towards their termination. VALVES, numerous, giving them a knotted appearance. SITUATION. It is ſuppoſed that they exiſt in every part of the body, although they have not been as yet detected in ſome, as the brain, &c. ORIGIN. The cellular membrane, the viſcera, the excretory ducts of the viſcera, the external ſurface, and every part of the body. TERMINATION, in the thoracic duct, or ſubclavian veins. LYMPHATIC or CONGLOBATE GLANDS are ſituated every where in the courſe of the lymphatics. SUBSTANCE. They conſiſt of tender, pellucid, ſtrong tunics. The USE *of the abſorbents* is to carry back the lymph from different parts; to convey the chyle from the inteſtines to the thoracic duct, where they become mixed and diluted; and to abſorb ſubſtances

from

from ſurfaces and parts on which they originate.

ABSORBENTS OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

Abſorbents are found on the ſcalp and about the viſcera of the neck, which unite into a conſiderable *branch* that accompanies the jugular vein. Abſorbents have not been detected in the human brain; yet there can be no doubt of there being ſuch veſſels: it is probable that they paſs out of the cranium through the canalis caroticus and foramen lacerum in baſi cranii, on each ſide, and join the above *jugular branch*, which paſſes through ſome glands as it proceeds into the cheſt to the angle of the ſubclavian and jugular vein.

ABSORBENTS OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

The abſorbents of the upper extremities are divided into ſuperficial and deep-ſeated. The *ſuperficial abſorbents* aſcend under the ſkin in every direction to the wriſt, from whence a *branch* proceeds upon the poſterior ſurface of the fore-arm to the head of the radius, over the internal condyle of the humerus, up to the axilla, receiving ſeveral branches as it proceeds. Another *branch* proceeds from the wriſt along the interior part of the fore-arm, and forms a *net-work* with a *branch* coming over the ulna from the poſterior part, and aſcends on the inſide of the humerus to the glands of the axilla.

The *deep-ſeated abſorbents* accompany the larger blood-veſſels, and paſs through two

glands about the middle of the humerus, and aſcend to the glands of the axilla. The ſuperficial and deep-ſeated abſorbents having paſſed through the axillary glands, form *two trunks*, which unite into *one*, to be inſerted with the jugular abſorbents into the thoracic duct, at the angle formed by the union of the ſubclavian with the jugular vein.

ABSORBENTS OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Theſe are alſo ſuperficial and deep-ſeated. The *ſuperficial ones* lie between the ſkin and muſcles. Thoſe of the toes and foot form a *branch* which aſcends upon the back of the foot over the tendon of the cruræus anticus, forms with other branches *a plexus* above the ankles, then proceeds along the tibia over the knee, ſometimes paſſes through a gland, and proceeds up the inſide of the thigh to the ſubinguinal glands.

The *deep-ſeated* abſorbents follow the courſe of the arteries, and accompany the femoral artery, in which courſe they paſs through ſome glands in the leg and above the knee, and then proceed to ſome deep-ſeated ſubinguinal glands.

The abſorbents from about the external parts of the pubis, as the penis, perineum, and from the external parts of the pelvis, in general proceed to the inguinal glands. The ſubinguinal and inguinal glands ſend forth ſeveral branches, which paſs through the abdominal ring into the cavity of the abdomen.

ABSORBENTS OF THE ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC VISCERA.

The abſorbents of the lower extremities accompany the external iliac artery, where they are joined by many branches from the *uterus*, *urinary bladder*, *ſpermatic chord*, and ſome branches accompanying the internal iliac artery: they then aſcend to the ſacrum, where they form a *plexus*, which proceeds over the pſoas muſcles, and meeting with the lacteals of the meſentery form the thoracic duct, or trunk of the abſorbents, which is of a ſerpentine form, about the ſize of a crow-quill, and runs up the dorſal vertebræ, through the poſterior opening of the diaphragm, between the aorta and vena azygos, to the angle formed by the union of the ſubclavian and jugular veins. In this courſe it receives

The abſorbents of the kidneys, which are ſuperficial and deep-ſeated, and unite as they proceed towards the thoracic duct.

The abſorbents of the ſpleen, which are upon its peritoneal coat, and unite with thoſe of the pancreas.

A branch from a plexus of veſſels paſſing above and below the duodenum, and formed by the abſorbents of the *ſtomach*, which come from the leſſer and greater curvature, and are united about the pylorus with thoſe of the pancreas and *liver*, which converge from the external ſurface and internal parts towards the

portæ

portæ of the liver, and alſo by ſeveral branches from the *gall-bladder*.

PHYSIOLOGY OF ABSORPTION.

Abſorption is the taking up of ſubſtances which are applied to the mouths of abſorbing veſſels; thus the chyle is abſorbed from the inteſtinal tube by the lacteals, the vapour of circumſcribed cavities, and of the cells of the cellular membrane by the lymphatics of thoſe parts; and thus mercury and other ſuſtances are taken into the ſyſtem, when rubbed on the ſkin.

The principle by which this abſorption takes place is a power inherent in the mouths of abſorbing veſſels, a vis inſita, dependent on the high degree of irritability of their internal membrane by which the veſſels contract and propel the fluid forwards. Hence the uſe of this function appears to be of the utmoſt importance, viz. to ſupply the blood with chyle; to remove the ſuperfluous vapours of circumſcribed cavities, otherwiſe dropſies, as hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, hydrocordis, aſcites, hydrocele, &c. would conſtantly be taking place; to remove the ſuperfluous vapour from the cells of the cellular membrane diſperſed throughout every part of the body, that anaſarca may not take place; to remove the hard and ſoft parts of the body; and to convey

convey into the ſyſtem medicines which are applied to the ſurface of the body.

SANGUIFICATION.

Sanguification appears to be nothing more than the mixing, by the action of the blood-veſſels, of the chyle with the blood; for as it paſſes from the ſubclavian vein, it changes its colour, and when it has reached the heart, cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the maſs of circulating blood.

NEUROLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE NERVES.

NERVES are long whitiſh cords, compoſed of bundles or faſciculi of fibres, which ſerve for ſenſation. ORIGIN. The cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla ſpinalis. TERMINATION. The organs of ſenſe; viſcera; veſſels; muſcles; bones, &c. FIGURE, branched. DIVIDED into trunks, branches, ramuli, capillary fibres, papillæ, nervous plexuſes, and ganglions, or knots. SUBSTANCE, pulpy. DIVISION, into cerebral and ſpinal. *Number*, thirty-nine pair; nine pair of cerebral nerves, and thirty pair of ſpinal. *The nine pair of cerebral nerves* are,

1. The

1. The olfactory. 2. The optic. 3. Oculorum motorii. 4. The pathetic, or trochleatores. 5. The trigemini, or divisi. 6. The abducent. 7. The auditory and facial. 8. The par vagum, or great sympathetic nerves. 9. The lingual pair. *The thirty pair of spinal nerves* are divided into eight pair of cervical, twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar, and five pair of sacral nerves. USE, for sensation in sensible parts, for the five external senses, as touch, sight, hearing, smelling, and taste; and for the motion of muscles.

OF THE NERVES OF THE BRAIN.

THE FIRST PAIR, or *Olfactory nerves*, arise from the corpora straita, pass forwards over the sphænoid and frontal bones, one to each side of the crista galli, where they send off a number of branches, which go through the cribriform foramina of the ethmoid bone, to be distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose. USE, for smelling.

THE SECOND PAIR, or *Optic nerves*, arise from the thalmi nervorum opticorum, decussate each other, then pass through the foramina optica, and perforate the bulb of the eye, and in it form the *retina*, which is the organ of vision.

THE THIRD PAIR, or *Oculorum motorii*, arise

rise from the crura cerebri, near the pons Varolii, pass forward towards the top of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where they perforate the dura mater, and proceed to the orbital fissure, to be inserted into the muscles of the bulb of the eye, which they move.

THE FOURTH PAIR, or *The Pathetic nerves*, arise from the crura of the cerebellum laterally, pass forward, and pierce the dura mater below the third pair, and proceed with them through the orbital fissure, to be inserted into the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

THE FIFTH PAIR, or *Trigemini*, arise from the anterior part of the crura of the cerebellum, and are divided within the cavity of the cranium into three branches, viz. the opthalmic or orbital, and the superior and inferior maxillary.

The *orbital* nerve gives off a *branch*, near its origin, which unites with a branch of the sixth pair, to form the great intercostal nerve: it then divides into three branches, the *frontal*, which goes through the superciliary foramen to the muscles and integuments of the forehead; the *lachrymal*, which goes to the lachrymal gland; and the *nasal*, which goes forward to the inner canthus of the eye, where it gives off a branch or two, then returns into the cranium, and passes through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and is distributed on the pituitary membrane.

The

The *ſuperior maxillary* nerve goes through the foramen rotundum, is divided into 1ſt. the *ſphæno-palatine*, which goes through the ſphæno-palatine foramen, ſends twigs to the internal pterygoid muſcle, then enters the cavity of the noſtrils, and is loſt on the Euſtachian tube, ſoft palate, and pituitary ſinus of the ſphænoid bone; 2d. the *poſterior alveolar* branch, which deſcends through the foramen by the laſt grinder, and is diſtributed to the molares; 3d. the *infra-orbital* nerve, which goes through the infra orbital foramen, and is diſtributed on the muſcles of the cheek, noſe, lips, and communicates with the facial nerve.

The *inferior maxillary* goes out of the cranium, through the foramen ovale, giving branches to the muſcles and glands in its courſe, and to the facial nerve, and divides as it paſſes over the pterygoid muſcle, into, 1ſt. the *internal lingual*, which is connected with the chorda tympani, and ſupplies the ſublingual glands and contiguous muſcles, but more eſpecially the tongue: 2d. the more proper *inferior maxillary*, which goes into the canalis mentalis of the lower jaw, and gives a branch to each tooth, and comes out again to ſupply the lower lip and chin.

The SIXTH PAIR, or *Abducent nerves*, ariſe from the poſterior part of the pons Varolii, proceed forwards, perforates the dura mater, and ſend off ſome branches near the

ſella

ſella turcica, which unite with branches of the ophthalmic nerve of the fifth pair, to form the great intercoſtal nerve; they then accompany the third and fourth pair through the orbital fiſſure, and are diſtributed on the recti externi muſcles of the bulb of the eye.

THE SEVENTH PAIR, or *Auditory nerves*, as they are commonly called, originate on each ſide by two branches, the *portio dura* and *portio mollis*. The portio dura is, in fact, a nerve of the face, and is therefore, with more propriety, called the *Facial nerve*: it ariſes from the fourth ventricle of the brain, paſſes through the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it gives off the *chorda tympani*, proceeds through the ſtylo-maſtoid foramen, perforates the parotid gland, and then divides into ſeven or eight branches, which conſtitute the *pes anſerinus*, and ſupply the ear, parotid gland, and muſcles of the face, and communicate with the branches of the fifth pair on the face.

The *portio mollis* ariſes from the medulla oblongata and the fourth ventricle, enters the internal auditory paſſage, and is diſtributed by innumerable branches on the membrane of the cochlea, veſtibulum, forming the immediate organ of hearing.

THE EIGHTH PAIR, or *Par vagum*, ariſe by ſeveral branches, partly from the medulla oblongata and partly from the fourth ventricle behind the pons Varolii. It is connected at its origin with the *acceſſory nerves of Willis*, which

ascend through the great occipital foramen from the fifth cervical nerve: these nerves proceed together through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii. The accessory nerves then separate from the par vagum, and vanish in the sterno-clido mastoideus and cucullaris muscles: the par vagum then gives off branches in the neck to the tongue, larynx, and thyroid gland, from which parts they acquire names, and then descends into the cavity of the thorax, where it gives off,

1st. The *right* and *left recurrent;* the former arises on the right side, near the subclavian artery, which it surrounds, and then returns upwards to the thyroid gland: the latter arises under the arch of the aorta, which it surrounds, and then ascends to the œsophagus. Both nerves are lost in the muscles of the larynx and pharnyx.

2dly. *Several branches* which proceed to the superior part of the pericardium, to form with other nerves the *cardiac plexus*, which sends branches to the heart.

3dly. The par vagum then extends on the posterior surface of the lungs, on each side, and gives off some *branches*, which, with others from the cardiac plexus and recurrent nerves, form a *right* and *left pulmonic plexus*, which supplies the lungs and trachea.

4thly. Both trunks of the par vagum then descend with the œsophagus, and give off many *ramifications*, which form the *œsophageal plexus*,

plexus, from which the œsophagus and adjoining parts are supplied.

5thly. Having passed the diaphragm with the œsophagus, they form, about the cardia, two *stomachic plexuses*: the anterior is expanded over the anterior surface of the stomach and its greater curvature; the posterior over the posterior surface and lesser curvature, and it transmits also branches to the liver, pancreas, and diaphragm.

6thly. The par vagum also sends some *branches* to unite with the great intercostal, and thus concurs in forming the *hepatic*, *splenic*, and *renal plexuses*.

The NINTH, or *Lingual pair* of nerves, arise from the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria and pyramidalia, pass out of the skull through the foramina condyloidea anteriora, and communicate with the par vagum and first pair of cervical nerves: they then proceed forwards between the jugular vein and carotid artery, to be distributed on the muscles of the tongue and os hyoides.

Thus it appears that the olfactory, ophthalmic, and oculorum motorii arise from the cerebrum; the trochleatores and trigemini from the cerebellum; and the auditory, par vagum, and linguales, from the medulla oblongata.

OF

OF THE NERVES OF THE MEDULLA SPINALIS.

Thoſe nerves are called SPINAL which paſs out through the lateral or intervertebral foramina of the ſpine.

They are divided into *cervical*, *dorſal*, *lumbar*, and *ſacral* nerves.

CERVICAL NERVES.

The CERVICAL nerves are *eight* pairs. The *firſt* are called the *occipital*; they ariſe from the beginning of the ſpinal marrow, paſs out between the margin of the occipital foramen and atlas, form a ganglion on its tranſverſe proceſs, and are diſtributed about the occiput and neck.

The *ſecond* pair of cervical nerves ſend a branch to the acceſſory nerve of Willis, and proceed to the parotid gland and external ear.

The *third* cervical pair ſupply the integuments of the ſcapula, cucullaris, and triangularis muſcles, and ſend a branch to the diaphragmatic nerve.

The *fourth*, fifth, ſixth, *ſeventh*, and *eighth* pair all converge to form the *brachial plexus*, from which ariſe the ſix following

NERVES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

1. THE AXILLARY nerve, which ſometimes ariſes from the radial nerve. It runs backwards and outwards around the neck of the humerus,

humerus, and ramifies in the muſcles of the ſcapula.

2. THE EXTERNAL CUTANEAL, which perforates the coraco-brachialis muſcle to the bend of the arm, where it accompanies the median vein as far as the thumb, and it is loſt in its integuments.

3. THE INTERNAL CUTANEAL, which deſcends on the inſide of the arm, where it bifurcates. From the bend of the arm, the anterior branch accompanies the baſilic vein, to be inſerted into the ſkin of the palm of the hand; the poſterior branch runs down the internal part of the fore-arm, to vaniſh in the ſkin of the little finger.

4. THE MEDIAN nerve, which accompanies the brachial artery to the cubit, then paſſes between the brachialis internus, pronator rotundus, and the perforatus and perforans, under the ligament of the wriſt to the palm of the hand, where it ſends off branches in every direction, to the muſcles of the hand, and then ſupplies the digital nerves, which go to the extremities of the thumb, fore and middle fingers.

THE ULNAR nerve, which deſcends between the brachial artery and baſilic vein, between the internal condyle of the humerus, and the olecranon, and divides in the fore-arm into an *internal* and an *external* branch. The former paſſes over the ligament of the wriſt and ſeſamoid bone to the hand, where it divides into

three branches, two of which go to the ring and little finger, and the third forms an arch towards the thumb in the palm of the hand, and is loſt in the contiguous muſcles. The latter paſſes over the tendon of the extenſor carpi ulnaris and back of the hand, to ſupply alſo the two laſt fingers.

6. THE RADIAL nerve, which ſometimes gives off the axillary nerve. It paſſes backwards, about the os humeri, deſcends on the outſide of the arm between the brachialis externus and internus muſcles to the cubit; then proceeds between the ſupinator longus and brevis to the ſuperior extremity of the radius, giving off various branches to adjacent muſcles. At this place it divides into two branches: *one* goes along the radius, between the ſupinator longus and radialis internus to the back of the hand, and terminates in the interoſſeous muſcles, the thumb and three firſt fingers:—the *other* paſſes between the ſupinator brevis and head of the radius, and is loſt in the muſcles of the fore-arm.

DORSAL NERVES.

THE DORSAL nerves are twelve pairs in number. The *firſt* pair gives off a branch to the brachial plexus. All the dorſal nerves are diſtributed to the muſcles of the back, intercoſtals, ſerrati, pectoral, abdominal muſcles and diaphragm. The five inferior pairs go to the cartilages of the ribs, and are called *coſtal*.

LUMBAR

LUMBAR NERVES.

The five pair of LUMBAR nerves are beſtowed about the loins and muſcles, and ſkin of the abdomen and loins, ſcrotum, ovaria, and diaphragm. The ſecond, third, and fifth pair unite and form the *obturator nerve*, which deſcends over the pſoas muſcle into the pelvis, and paſſes through the foramen thyroideum to the obturator muſcle, triceps, pectineus, &c.

The third and fourth, with ſome branches of the ſecond pair, form the *crural nerve*, which paſſes under Poupart's ligament with the femoral artery, ſends off branches to the adjacent parts, and deſcends in the direction of the ſartorius muſcle to the internal condyle of the femur, from whence it accompanies the ſaphena vein to the internal ankle, to be loſt in the ſkin of the great toe.

The fifth pair are joined to the firſt pair of the ſacral nerves.

SACRAL NERVES.

There are five pair of SACRAL nerves, all of which ariſe from the cauda equina, or termination of the medulla ſpinalis; ſo called from the nerves reſembling the tail of a horſe. The four firſt pair give off branches to the pelvic viſcera, and are afterwards united to the laſt lumbar, to form a large *plexus*, which gives off the *iſchiatic nerve*, the largeſt in the body. The iſchiatic nerve immediately at its origin

ſends

fends off branches to the bladder, rectum, and parts of generation; proceeds from the cavity of the pelvis through the ischiatic notch, between the tuberosity of the ischium and great trochanter, to the ham, where it is called the *popliteal nerve*. In the ham it divides into two branches. 1. The *peroneal*, which descends on the fibula, and distributes many branches to the muscles of the leg and back of the foot. 2. The *tibial*, which penetrates the gastrocnemii muscles to the internal ankle, passes through a notch in the os calcis to the sole of the foot, where it divides into an *internal* and *external plantar* nerve, which supply the muscles and aponeurosis of the foot and the toes.

OF THE GREAT INTERCOSTAL OR SYMPATHETIC NERVES.

The great intercostal nerve arises in the cavity of the cranium from the union of a branch of the sixth with a recurrent branch of the fifth pair, called the *Viduan nerve*. It passes out of the cranium through the carotid canal, and descends on the sides of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ and sacrum, in which course it is joined by filaments from all the spinal nerves, forming small ganglions at their junctions.

In the neck it forms only three *cervical ganglions*, from which arise the *cardiac nerves* and *pulmonic plexuses*, which send nerves to the heart and lungs. In the thorax there arise five branches from the third, fifth, seventh, eighth,

eighth, and ninth ganglions, which descend in the course of the vertebræ, and pass through the diaphragm, where they unite on each side into one trunk, the *splanchnic* or *anterior intercostal nerve*, which soon unite together, and form the GREAT SEMILUNAR GANGLION, from which nerves are given off to all the abdominal viscera, forming ten plexuses, which communicate with one another, and are named after the adjacent viscera, viz. the *cœliac plexus*, situated near the cœliac artery, and supplying the stomach; the *splenic*, near the spleen; the *hepatic*, near the portæ of the liver; the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior* mesenteric plexus; two *renal* and two *spermatic* plexuses.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Nerves are the organs of our senses. Bodies applied to certain parts of our system produce changes in those parts, which changes are conveyed in an unknown manner to the brain by means of the nerves only, and SENSATION is produced; so that sensation is a property peculiar to the nervous fibre, as irritability is to the muscular fibre: and hence all sentient parts are supplied with nerves, although they cannot be detected by the eye.

The senses are distinguished into internal and external.

THE

THE INTERNAL SENSES are ideas which the ſenſorium commune, or mind, forms to itſelf, and may be produced from the external ſenſes, or they may be excited ſpontaneouſly; ſuch are, *memory*, *imagination*, *conſcience*, *the paſſions of the mind*, and *reaſoning*, by the ſuperior excellence of which, man differs ſo eminently from the brute.

THE EXTERNAL SENSES are, ſmelling, ſeeing, hearing, taſting, and touching.

OF SMELLING.

Smelling is a ſenſation by which we perceive the ſmell of ſubſtances. The *organ* of ſmell is the nervous papillæ of the olfactory or firſt pair of nerves, which are diſtributed on every part of the pituitary membrane of the noſe.

OF SEEING.

Seeing is a ſenſation by which we perceive bodies around us, and their viſible qualities. The *organ* of ſight is the retina, an expanſion of the optic or ſecond pair of nerves. The *object* of ſight is the rays of light which penetrate the bulb of the eye and ſtimulate the retina. *Light* is a ſubtile and ſolid material, which emanates from the ſun or any lucid body with a very rapid motion, in right lines, which are called *rays of light*, and penetrate to the retina in the following manner: the rays of light fall on the pellucid and convex cornea of the eye, by whoſe denſity and convexity they

are

are united into a focus, which paſſes the aqueous humour and pupil of the eye, to be more condenſed by the cryſtaline lens. The rays of light thus concentrated, penetrate the vitreous humour, to ſtimulate the retina, upon which they impreſs the image of external objects to be repreſented to the mind through the medium of the optic nerves.

OF HEARING.

Hearing is a ſenſation by which we perceive the ſound of any ſonorous body.

Sound is a tremulous motion of the air excited by ſtriking any ſonorous body. Sound is conveyed to an enormous diſtance in the atmoſphere, in ſtraight lines, which are called ſonorous rays. Soft bodies diminiſh or ſtifle ſound; elaſtic ones increaſe it. The *organ* of hearing is the portio mollis of the ſeventh pair of nerves, whoſe pulp is beautifully diſtributed in the veſtibulum, ſemicircular canals, and cochlea of the ear. Hearing is *performed* in the following manner: the rays of ſound emanating from a ſonorous body arrive at the ear, which by its elaſticity and peculiar formation, concentrates them, that they may paſs along the external auditory foramen, to the membrana tympani, which they cauſe to vibrate. The trembling tympanum communicates its vibrations to the malleus, which is in contact with it: the malleus conveys them to the incus, the incus to the os orbiculare, and the os orbiculare to the ſtapes. The

ſtapes

ſtapes adhering to the feneſtra ovalis cauſes it to vibrate. The trembling feneſtra ovalis communicates its vibrations to the water contained in the veſtibulum and ſemicircular canals, and cauſes very gentle motions of the nervous expanſion contained therein, which tranſmit them to the ſenſorium commune, where the mind is informed of the preſence of ſound, and judges of its difference. Gravity and acuteneſs of ſound depend upon the number of vibrations given at the ſame time.

OF TASTING.

Taſting is a ſenſation by which we diſtinguiſh the qualities of bitter, ſweet, ſour, &c. ſubſtances. The nervous papillæ of the ninth or lingual pair of nerves, which are ſituated in the apex and margins of the tongue, are the chief *organs* of taſte. The parts ſubſervient to taſte are—The *tongue*, which gives a convenient ſituation to the nervous papillæ, and by its extenſive motion applies them to the ſubſtance to be taſted—The *epidermis* of the tongue, which moderates any exceſſive ſtimuli—The *ſaliva* and *mucus* of the mouth, which aſſiſt the organ of taſte when it is neceſſary that the ſubſtances ſhould be diſſolved in order to be taſted, and which alſo keep the nervous papillæ moiſt.

OF TOUCHING.

Touching is a ſenſation by which we diſtinguiſh

tinguiſh the qualities of hardneſs, ſoftneſs, heat and cold, &c. of ſubſtances, and by which we perceive any ſubſtance that comes in contact with the ſkin, particularly at the points of the fingers. The *organs* of touch are the nervous papillæ of the ſkin, which are extremely numerous and ſenſible at the points of the fingers.

Too great a ſenſation is moderated by the epidermis, which alſo defends the papillæ from being dried by the air.

ADENOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE GLANDS.

A GLAND is a ſmall round body, which ſerves for the ſecretion or alteration of a fluid. DIVISION, into folliculoſe, globate, glomerate, and conglomerate; they are alſo divided from the liquid they ſecrete or change, into ſebaceous, muciparous, lymphatic, lachrymal, ſalival, bilious, lacteal, &c.

A *folliculoſe gland* conſiſts of an hollow vaſcular membrane, having an excretory duct; as the muciparous and ſebaceous glands.

A globate gland conſiſts of a glomer of lymphatic veſſels, connected together by cellular membrane, and has no cavity nor excretory duct, as the lymphatic glands of the lymphatic veſſels.

A *glomerate gland* is formed of a glomer of

sanguineous vessels; has no cavity, but is furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands.

A *conglomerate gland* is a gland composed of many glomerate glands, whose excretory ducts unite, and form one large canal, or duct. The pancreas and salival glands belong to this class.

The *excretory duct* of glands is a thin canal, which goes out of the gland, and excerns the secreted fluid, by the contractility of its coats.

The *nerves* and *vessels* of glands are numerous, and come from the neighbouring parts.

Glands are connected with other parts by cellular membrane. They are larger in infants than in adults. USE, to secrete or change a fluid.

GLANDS OF THE SKIN. The *subcutaneous glands* are sebaceous, and situated under the inferior surface of the skin, which they perforate by their excretory ducts.

GLANDS IN THE CAVITY OF THE CRANIUM. 1. *Glands of the dura mater*, called also, after their discoverer, *Bacchonian*, are situated near the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, in peculiar foveolæ of the os frontis and parietal bones. They appear to be globate. 2. *Glands of the choroid plexus* are globate, and situated in the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles of the brain. 3. The *pituitary gland*, situated in a duplicature of the dura mater, in the sella turcica of the sphæ-

noid

noid bone. The infundibulum of the brain terminates in this gland.

GLANDS OF THE EYES. 1. *Meibomius's glands*. These are small and numerous sebaceous glands, situated under the skin of the eyelids, near their margins. Their excretory ducts open on the margins of the tarsi, and are called *puncta ciliaria*. 2. The *lachrymal gland*, which is glomerate, and situated above the external angle of the orbit, in a peculiar depression of the os frontis. This gland has six or eight excretory canals, through which the tears are conveyed, and which open upon the internal surface of the upper eyelids. 3. The *caruncula lachrymalis*, a small and red prominence, obvious in the internal angle of the eye, between the tarsi of the eyelids. It consists of small sebaceous glands, which secrete a fæculent humour.

GLANDS OF THE NOSTRILS. The pituitary membrane lining the nostrils and its sinuses, is every where furnished with *muciparous glands*, which secrete the mucus of the nose.

GLANDS OF THE EAR. The *ceruminous glands* are situated under the skin of the meatus auditorius externus, and secrete the wax of the ears.

GLANDS OF THE MOUTH. The glands of the mouth, which secrete the saliva, are called *salival*, and are, 1. The *parotid*, two large conglomerate glands, situated under the ear between the mamillary process of the temporal bones and angle of the lower jaw. The excretory

excretory canal of this gland opens in the mouth, and is called, from its discoverer, the *Stenonian* duct. 2. The *maxillary*, which are conglomerate glands, situated under the angles of the lower jaw. The excretory ducts of these glands are also called, after their discoverer, *Warthonian*. 3. The *sublingual glands*, situated under the tongue. 4. The *glands of the cheek*, situated on the internal surface of the cheeks. 5. The *labial glands*, on the internal surface of the lips, under the common membrane of the mouth. 6. The *molar glands*, situated on each side of the mouth, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open near the last dens molaris.

EXTERNAL GLANDS OF THE NECK. 1. The *jugular glands*, which are globate, and found under the skin of the neck about the external jugular veins: they are in general about 20 in number. 2. The *submaxillary glands*, also globate, and situated in the fat under the jaw. 3. The *cervical*, found under the cutis in the fat about the neck. 4. The *thyroid*, a large gland lying upon the cricoid cartilage, trachea, and horns of the thyroid cartilage. It is uncertain whether it be globate or conglomerate. Its excretory duct has never been detected, and its use is unknown.

GLANDS OF THE FAUCES. The glands situated under the membrane which lines this cavity, are muciparous, and divided, from their situation, into *palatine*, *uvular*, *tonsil*, *lingual*, *laryngeal*, and *pharyngeal*.

GLANDS

GLANDS OF THE BREASTS. The *mammary*, or *lacteal glands*, are situated under the fat of the breasts. Their excretory ducts are called *tubuli lactiferi*, *tabuli galactoferi*, and run from them to the nipple, in which they open.

GLANDS OF THE THORAX. 1. The *thymus*, a large gland, peculiar to the fœtus, and which disappears soon after birth: it is situated in the anterior duplicature or space of the mediastinum, under the superior part of the sternum, and above the pericardium. An excretory duct has not been as yet detected, but lymphatics are seen going from this gland to the thoracic duct. 2. The *bronchial*, which are large blackish glands near the end of the trachea, and beginning of the bronchia, and which secrete a blackish mucus. 3. The *œsophageal glands*, found under the internal membrane of the œsophagus, and which secrete the mucus of that canal. 4. The *dorsal glands*, situated upon the 4th or 5th vertebra of the back, between them and the posterior surface of the œsophagus. They have no excretory ducts.

GLANDS OF THE ABDOMEN. 1. The *gastric glands*, which are muciparous, and situated under the external membrane of the stomach. 2. The *intestinal glands*, which are also muciparous, and found under the internal membrane of the intestines, especially the large. 3 The *mesenteric glands*, situated here and there in the cellular membrane of the mesentery. The chyle from the intestines passes through these glands to the thoracic duct. 4. The *hepatic*

glands, alſo called *acini bilioſi*, which form the ſubſtance of the liver, and ſeparate the bile into ſmall ducts, which, at length, terminate in the *ductus hepaticus*. 5. The *cyſtic glands*, which are muciparous, and found under the internal membrane of the gall-bladder, eſpecially about its neck. 6. The *pancreatic glands*, which conſtitute the pancreas; a ſmall duct ariſes from each gland, which unite to form the *ductus pancreaticus*. See SPLANCHNOLOGY. 7. The *epiploic*, or *omental glands*, which are globate, and ſituated in the omentum.

GLANDS OF THE LOINS. 1. The *ſuprarenal glands*, ſituated in the adipoſe membrane, one above each kidney. An excretory duct has never been detected, and their uſe is unknown. 2. The *kidneys*. See SPLANCHNOLOGY. 3. The *lumbar glands*, which are globate, and ſituated about the beginning of the thoracic duct. 4. The *iliac glands*, found about the beginning of the iliac veſſels. 5. The *ſacral*, which are globate glands, and adhere to the os ſacrum.

GLANDS OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION OF MAN. 1. The *odoriferous glands* of the glans penis, which are ſebaceous, and ſituated around the *corona glandis*. 2. The *mucous glands of the urethra*, ſituated under the internal membrane of the urethra. The mouths of their excretory ducts are called *lacunæ*. 3. *Cowper's glands* (ſo called from their inventor) are three large muciparous glands, two of which are ſituated before the proſtrate gland under

under the acceleratores urinæ, and the third more forward before the bulb of the urethra. 4. The *proſtrate*, a very large, heart-like, firm gland, ſituated between the neck of the urinary bladder and bulbous part of the urethra. It ſecretes a lacteal fluid, which is emitted into the urethra by ten or twelve ducts near the verumontanum, during coition.

GLANDS OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION. 1. The *odoriferous glands of the labia majora and nymphæ*, which are ſebaceous, and ſituated under the ſkin of thoſe parts. 2. The *odoriferous glands of the clitoris*, which are numerous, ſituated about the baſis of the clitoris, and are of the ſame nature as the former. 3. The *mucous glands of the urethra*, ſituated under the internal membrane of the female urethra. 4. The *mucous glands of the vagina*, ſituated under the internal membrane of the vagina.

GLANDS OF THE EXTREMITIES. The *glands in the groin*, or *inguinal glands*, are globate, or lymphatic, are ſituated in great numbers in the cellular membrane of the inguinal region, and receive the lymphatic veſſels from the glans penis, and lower extremities. The *ſubaxillary glands* are alſo globate, and are ſituated in the cellular membrane of the armpit: they are alſo numerous, and receive the lymphatic veſſels from the breaſts and ſuperior extremities.

GLANDS OF THE JOINTS. The ſmall fat-like maſſes, ſituated within the moveable joints, are

are erroneously called *synovial glands*: their structure is not glandular, they are composed of adeps and an arrangement of the internal vascular membrane of the joint, which gives them a fimbriated appearance. By these little masses the synovia is separated from the blood for the easy motion of the joint.

PHYSIOLOGY OF SECRETION.

Secretion is a particular function in an animal body, by which a fluid is separated from the blood, different in its properties from the blood.

The *organs* which secrete the various humours are the glands. The *proximate* or *immediate cause* of secretion is a specific action of the arteries of the glands; for every secretion is formed from the extremities of arteries (the secretion of the bile is no exception to this law, for the vena portæ takes upon itself the function of an artery); thus the mucous glands secrete mucus, the salival glands saliva, the acini of the liver, bile, the penicelli of the kidnies, urine, &c.

The secreted fluids are the proper stimuli to the receptacles and ducts through which the secretion is to pass to its place of destination; so that the secretions move along the excre-

tory

tory ducts by means of the contractility of the coats of the ducts and the assistance of neighbouring moving powers.

SPLANCHNOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE VISCERA.

Body, divided externally into head, trunk, and extremities. Head, divided into face, and hairy part. Hairy part, into vertex, or crown, sinciput, or the fore part, occiput, or hinder part, and sides. Face, into forehead, temples, nose, eyes, mouth, cheeks, chin, and ears. Trunk, divided into neck, thorax, and abdomen. Neck, into anterior and posterior [illegible]. Thorax, into anterior and poste[illegible]des. Abdomen, into ant[illegible]nd lateral regions. An[illegible]ivided into three regi[illegible]which lies over the tom[illegible]rmed the *hypochondr*[illegible]round-ing the n[illegible]alled the *flanks*; 3[illegible]ch lies over he urinary [illegible]whose sides are called *groins*. [illegible] is the hairy part under the abdomen, between the groins. Under the pube[illegible] the parts of generation—

in

in men, the ſcrotum and penis—in women, the labia and rima vulvæ. The ſpace between the genitals and anus is called the *perinæum*. EXTREMITIES, divided into ſuperior and inferior. SUPERIOR EXTREMITY, into top of the humerus, brachium, fore arm, and hand. HAND, into carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. FINGERS, into pollex, index, digitus medius, digitus annularis, digitus auricularis. INFERIOR EXTREMITY, divided into femur, or thigh, crus, or leg, and extremity of the foot. FOOT, into tarſus, metatarſus, and toes.

INTERNAL DIVISION of the body, into three cavities, viz. cavity of the cranium, thorax, and abdomen.

COMMON INTEGUMENTS.

Theſe are ſo call[illegible] are the common coverings [illegible] body; they conſiſt of epi[illegible] cutis, and membran[illegible]

A thin, pel[illegible] rane, covering the external ſurfa[illegible] CONNEXION, with the cuti[illegible] ng and inhaling veſſels. COLOU[illegible] USE, to cover the ſenſible cutaneous [illegible] æ.

RETE

RETE MUCOSUM.

A mucous ſubſtance, diſpoſed in a net-like form, between the epidermis and cutis. COLOUR, white in Europeans, black in Ethiopians, &c. &c. USE, to cover the ſenſible cutaneous papillæ, to connect the epidermis with the cutis, and give the colour to the body. SYNONIMS. Mucus Malpighianus.

CUTIS, OR TRUE SKIN.

A thick membrane between the rete mucoſum and adipoſe membrane, covering the whole body. SUBSTANCE, fibrous, vaſcular, and nervous. USE, for the ſituation of the organ of touch, exhalation, and abſorption. See pages 128 and 144.

PHYSIOLOGY OF PERSPIRATION.

Perſpiration is a ſpecies of ſecretion by which the blood is freed of a quantity of aqueous fluid by the [illegible] arteries of the ſkin. It is divided into *inſenſible* and *ſenſible perſpiration*: The former is continually going on, by which means the ſurface of the body is kept ſmooth and moiſt. It is detected by placing any part of the body on a looking-glaſs, which will become dim. The latter commonly termed *ſweat*, is only occaſionally.

UNGUIS, OR NAILS,

Are horny laminæ, ſituated in the extremities

ties of the fingers and toes. USE, to defend the nervous papillæ from contuſion.

PILI, OR HAIRS.

Thin, elaſtic, dry filaments, growing out from the ſkin. COLOUR and SITUATION, various. CALLED capilli on the head; ſupercilia, or eye-brows, above the eyes; cilia, or eyelaſhes, on the margin of the eyelids; vibriſſæ in the noſtrils; pili auriculares in the meatus auditorius; myſtax on the upper lip; barba on the lower jaw, &c. &c.

ADIPOSE AND CELLULAR MEMBRANE.

A membrane formed of ſmall membranous cells, which are ſometimes diſtended with fat. SITUATION, under the cutis, and in ſome ſoft parts. USE, to cover and defend the muſcles; to unite the ſoft parts; and to render the muſcular fibres flexile. When without fat, it is called *tela celluloſa*, or cellular membrane, which forms the ſubſtance of [illegible] all the membranes, and connects various parts together.

OF THE HEAD.

The parts which form the head, are DIVIDED into external and internal. The *external parts* are the common integuments; hair; a tendinous expanſion; three pair of muſcles; pericranium; and cranium itſelf. The *internal*

nal parts are, the dura mater; membrana arachnoidea; pia mater; cerebrum; cerebellum; medulla oblongata; nine pair of nerves; four arteries, and twenty-two venous ſinuſes.

DURA MATER.

A thick membrane, which ſtrongly adheres to the internal ſurface of the cranium, eſpecially about the ſutures. PROCESSES. The *falciform proceſs*, which divides the hemiſpheres of the brain; *tertorium cerebelli*, which ſeparates the brain from the cerebellum; and *ſeptum cerebelli*, which ſeparates the two lobes of the cerebellum. COMPOSED of two ſtrong membranous layers adhering together by fibrous texture. ARTERIES. Meningea anterior, media and poſterior. VEINS are called venous ſinuſes; in number they are twenty-two, the principal of which are the *ſuperior longitudinal*, *lateral*, and *inferior longitudinal*; all of which evacuate their blood through the foramen lacerum in baſi cranii, into the internal jugular veins. NERVES, none. GLANDS, ſituated about the longitudinal ſinus, are called Bacchonian. USE, to form the internal perioſteum of the cranium, and to contain and defend the cerebrum and internal parts of the brain from compreſſion.

MEMBRANA ARACHNOIDEA.

A very delicate and tranſparent membrane, SITUATED between the dura and pia mater, ſurrounding the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla

oblongata, and medulla ſpinalis. SUBSTANCE, very thin and filamentous, and apparently without veſſels and nerves. USE, not known.

PIA MATER.

A thin membrane, firmly accreted to the convolutions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata and ſpinalis. SUBSTANCE, almoſt wholly vaſcular. USE, to diſtribute the veſſels to, and contain the ſubſtance of, the cerebrum.

CEREBRUM, OR BRAIN.

A great viſcus in the cavity of the cranium. FIGURE, oval. SIZE, larger in man, in proportion to his ſize, than in any other animal. SUBSTANCE, cortical and medullary. DIVIDED into two *hemiſpheres*, right and left. Each hemiſphere ſubdivided on its inferior ſurface into three *lobes*, an anterior, middle, and poſterior. PRINCIPAL CAVITIES, two *anterior* or *lateral ventricles*, in each of which are ſeveral eminencies and a looſe vaſcular production of the pia mater, called the *plexus choroides*; the *third* and *fourth ventricle*. PRINCIPAL PARTS: *corpus calloſum*, ſeen when the hemiſpheres are ſeparated from each other; *ſeptum pellucidum*, which divides the lateral ventricles; the *fornix*; the *digital proceſſes*; *pedes hippocampi*; *corpora ſtriata*, and *thalami nervorum opticorum*, which are found in the lateral ventricles; *uvula magna cerebri*; *commiſſura anterior et poſterior*; *corpora quadrigemina*, i. e. nates and teſtes

teſtes; *glandula pinealis; glandula pituitaria; eminentiæ candicantes*, and the *crura cerebri*, all of which can only be learnt upon the ſubject. ARTERIES, branches of the internal carotids and vertebrals. NERVES, none, but emits nine pair. VEINS, return from the cortex of the cerebrum, and evacuate themſelves into twenty-two venous ſinuſes of the dura mater. USE. It is the organ of all the ſenſes.

CEREBELLUM, OR LITTLE BRAIN.

A ſmall brain ſituated under the tentorium in the inferior occipital depreſſion. FIGURE, round. DIVISION, into a right and left lobe. SUBSTANCE, externally *cortical*; internally *medullary*. EMINENCES, two *crura cerebelli*; an anterior and poſterior *vermiform proceſs*, and the *arbor vitæ*. CAVITIES, none. VESSELS, common with the cerebrum. USE, the ſame as the cerebrum.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

A medullary part lying upon the baſilary or cuneiform proceſs of the occipital bone, formed by the connexion of the crura of the cerebrum and cerebellum. EMINENCES, *pons varolii; corpora pyramidalia;* and *corpora olivaria*. USE, the ſame as the cerebrum.

MEDULLA SPINALIS.

A continuation of the medulla oblongata, which deſcends into the ſpecus vertebralis, from the foramen magnum occipitale to the third vertebra

vertebra of the loins, in which courſe it transmits between the vertebræ thirty pair of nerves. FIGURE, cylindrical. TERMINATES, in various nerves, which form the *cauda equina*. INTEGUMENTS, the dura mater; tunica arachnoidea; and pia mater. SUBSTANCE, externally medullary; internally cortical. ARTERIES, anterior ſpinal. USE, to emit thirty pair of nerves, called ſpinal.

OF THE ACTION OF THE CEREBRUM, CEREBELLUM, MEDULLA OBLONGATA, AND MEDULLA SPINALIS.

The moſt important functions of an animal body are thoſe of the brain. In order to explain theſe accurately, it is neceſſary to mention a few experiments which have been made upon animals.

Upon dividing, compreſſing, or tying a nerve, the muſcles to which the nerve goes become paralytic. If the nerve thus divided, compreſſed, or tied, had any particular ſenſation, that ſenſation no longer exiſts; but upon untying or removing the compreſſion, its peculiar ſenſe returns.

If the cerebrum, cerebellum, or medulla oblongata, be irritated, dreadful convulſions take place all over the body.

If any part of the brain be compreſſed, that part of the body is deprived of motion which has nerves from the compreſſed part.

From theſe phenomena, it is evident that the

the cauſe of every ſenſation and motion in an animal body ariſes from the brain and ſpinal marrow, and that from theſe parts it is conveyed to every ſentient part through the medium of the nerves. Hence it follows, that the nerves are the organs by which the various ſenſations are produced. The manner, however, in which the nerves exerciſe ſenſe and motion; how the will is conveyed from the brain to the different parts, and how, from the different parts ſenſations are conveyed to the brain, remains involved in obſcurity; ſeveral hypotheſes have been deduced to explain it, but none appear to be ſatisfactory. See alſo page 141.

EYE.

The parts which form the eye are divided into external and internal. The EXTERNAL PARTS are the ſupercilia, or eyebrows; the palpebræ, or eyelids; the cilia, or eyelaſhes; the lachrymal gland; the lachrymal caruncle, a ſmall fleſhy ſubſtance at the inner angle of the eye; the puncta lachrymalia, two ſmall openings on the naſal extremity of each eyelaſh; the canalis lachrymalis, formed by the union of the ducts leading from the puncta lachrymalia, which meet and conſtitute it at the internal angle of the eye; the ſaccus lachrymalis, a dilatation of the canalis lachrymalis, and which ends in the ductus naſalis, a continuation of the ſame canal, which con-

veys the tears into the nose; the muscles of the eyelids; the muscles of the bulb of the eye, and the fat of the orbit. The BULB OF THE EYE consists of eight membranes, two chambers, and three humours. The bulb is covered anteriorly by an exquisitely sensible and delicate membrane, which begins from the edge of the eyelash, and is reflected over the eye to the edge of the other eyelash. This membrane is the seat of inflammations of the eye, and is called the *tunica conjunctiva*. MEMBRANES. 1. The *sclerotic*, which is white, and the outermost. 2. The *choroid*, which is highly vascular, and whose vessels are called, from their direction, the *vasa vorticosa*. 3. The *retina*, which is the innermost; and, 4. The *hyaloid*, or *arachnoid*, which includes the vitreous humour. In the *anterior* part are, 5. The *cornea transparens*, which is a part of the sclerotic. 6. The *iris*, a part of the choroid: it is of various colours; hence white, black, blue eyes, &c. 7. The *uvea*, which is the posterior part of the iris; and, 8. The *capsule of the crystalline* lens. The CHAMBERS OF THE EYE are distinguished into anterior and posterior. The *anterior* is the space between the transparent cornea and the fore part of the iris; the *posterior* the space between the uvea and capsule of the crystalline lens. The HUMOURS are the aqueous, the crystalline lens, and the vitreous. See *Hygrology*. CONNEXION OF THE BULB. Anteriorly, it is connected with the membrana conjunctiva;

conjunctiva ; posteriorly, with the orbit, by means of muscles and the optic nerve. ARTERIES, orbitalis interna, the central, and the optic. VEINS, empty themselves into the external jugulars.—NERVES. The optic, or first pair, and branches from the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pair. USE. It is the organ of vision. See *Physiology of Vision*, page 142.

EAR.

The soft parts which form the ear are divided into external and internal. The EXTERNAL SOFT PARTS are, the auricula, in which are various prominences and sinuses, as the helix, antihelix, tragus, antitragus, concha auriculæ, scapha, seu fossa navicularis, and lobulus ; the meatus auditorius externus, and membrana tympani. The INTERNAL SOFT PARTS are the periosteum, a proper membrane, which lines every part of the internal ear, and the Eustachian tube, which begins by a large opening in the fauces, and gradually diminishes as it passes along its bony canal into the ear. ARTERIES, auditoria interna and externa. VEINS, empty themselves into the external jugular. NERVES of the external ear are, branches of the seventh pair, or nervus auditorius durus ; and those of the internal part are branches also of the seventh pair, but of the portio mollis. USE. It is the organ of hearing. See *Physiology of Hearing*, page 143.

NOSE.

A prominence of the face between the eyes and mouth. DIVISION, into root, back, apex, and alæ. SOFT PARTS. Common integuments, muſcles, cartillages, perioſteum, perichondrium. SOFT PARTS OF THE NOSTRILS. A pituitary membrane, which lines the internal ſurface of the noſe and all its cavities, contains the mucous glands, and has diſtributed on it the olfactory nerves; and the perioſteum. ARTERIES, branches of the internal maxillary. VEINS, empty themſelves into the internal jugulars. NERVES, branches of the olfactory, opthalmic, and ſuperior maxillary. MUCIPAROUS GLANDS, ſituated every where in the pituitary membrane. USE, for ſmelling, reſpiration and ſpeech. See *Phyſiology of ſmelling*, page 142.

CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

The parts which form this cavity are external and internal. The EXTERNAL are the lips, the philtrum, the chin, and the cheeks. COMPOSITION, common integuments and the muſcles of the upper and under jaw. ARTERIES of the external part are branches of the infra-orbital, inferior alveolar, and facial. VEINS, empty themſelves into the external jugular. NERVES, from the fifth and ſeventh pair. The INTERNAL parts of the mouth are the palate, two alveolar arches, the gums, tongue, cavity of the cheeks, and three pair of

ſaliva

ſalival glands. Use, for maſtication, ſpeech, reſpiration, deglutition, ſuction, and taſte.

PHYSIOLOGY OF MASTICATION.

Maſtication is the comminution of the food between the teeth, effected by the jaws, the tongue, cheeks, and lips. The powers which move theſe parts are their various muſcles, by which the lower jaw is pulled from the upper and again brought to it, whilſt the tongue perpetually puts the food between the teeth, and the cheecks and lips impede it, when maſticated, from falling out of the mouth. By this proceſs, the food is divided, lacerated, and, as it were, ground, and mixed with the ſaliva and mucus of the mouth and the atmoſpherical air, and thus rendered fit to be ſwallowed and digeſted; ſo that maſtication is in fact an incipient digeſtion.

TONGUE.

A muſcular body, moveable in every direction, ſituated in the cavity of the mouth. Division, into baſis, body, ſides, apex. Connexion, with the os hyoides, bottom of the infra-lingual cavity, and lower jaw. The nervous papillæ, which are ſituated at the apex of the tongue, are pyrimidal, fungiform, or conoid. Substance, fleſhy, covered by cuticle, rete mucoſum, cutis, and cellulur membrane. Lingual arteries, branches of the external carotid. Veins, empty themſelves into the external jugulars. Nerves, from the

the fifth, eighth, and ninth pair. GLANDS are muciparous. USE, for ſpeech, maſtication, deglutition, ſuction, and taſte. See page 144.

OF THE NECK.

The parts which form the neck are divided into external and internal. The EXTERNAL PARTS are the common integuments; the muſcles of the neck; eight pair of cervical nerves; two carotid arteries; two vertebral arteries; two external jugular veins; two internal jugular veins; the jugular glands; the thyroid gland; the eighth pair of nerves of the cerebrum; and the great intercoſtal. The INTERNAL PARTS are, the fauces; pharynx; œſophagus; larynx, and the trachea.

FAUCES.

The cavity behind the tongue and the curtain of the palate, or velum palatinum. SOFT PARTS, common integuments and muciparous glands. ARTERIES, branches of the external carotid. VEINS, empty themſelves into the internal jugular. MUSCLES, ſee *Myology*. NERVES, from the fifth and eighth pair. USE, for deglutition, reſpiration, ſpeech, and hearing.

PHARYNX.

A muſcular ſac, like a funnel, ſituated behind the larynx, adhering to the fauces, and terminating

terminating in the œsophagus. CONNECTED, by means of muscles, with the cranium; vertebræ; and os hyoides. USE, to receive the masticated food, and convey it into the œsophagus.

ŒSOPHAGUS.

A membranous muscular tube, descending from the pharynx to the stomach. COMPOSED of three membranes, viz. a common, muscular, and villous. ARTERIES, branches of the aorta. VEINS, empty themselves into the vena azygos. NERVES, from the eighth pair and great intercostal. MUCIPAROUS GLANDS, every where. USE, for deglutition.

PHYSIOLOGY OF DEGLUTITION.

Deglutition is the conveying of the masticated food from the cavity of the mouth into the fauces, and from the fauces through the œsophagus into the stomach. This is performed by the jaws shutting, so as to prevent the food from falling out of the mouth; the tongue is then applied to the palate, by which the food lying upon the back of the tongue is pressed into the cavity of the fauces, where it is received by the dilated pharynx. The pharynx then is irritated to contract, by which the food is expelled into the œsophagus, by the contraction of whose muscular fibres it is conveyed through the cardia into the stomach.

The pharynx is dilated by its dilatatory muscles, and by the root of the tongue, os hyoides,

hyoides, and larynx being drawn forwards and backwards by their proper muſcles.

The food is prevented during the act of ſwallowing from paſſing into the poſterior opening of the noſtrils, the Euſtacian tube, and larynx, by the velum pendulum palati and uvula being preſſed againſt the former, and the epiglottis being bent backwards over the glottis.

When a fluid is to be drank, the head inclines backwards, the ſame actions take place, and the fluid paſſes on each ſide of the epiglottis. During deglutition the food is covered with the mucus of the fauces and œſophagus.

LARYNX.

A cartilaginous cavity, ſituated behind the tongue in the anterior part of the fauces. Composed of five cartilages; various muſcles; and an internal nervous membrane. Cartilages, the *epiglottis*, at the root of the tongue; the *thyroid*, or *ſcutiform*, which is the largeſt, and two *arytænoid* cartilages; and the *cricoid* cartilage, which is below the thyroid. *A very ſenſible membrane* covers their internal ſurface. The ſuperior opening of the larynx, through which the air paſſes, is called the *glottis*. Arteries, branches of the external carotid. Veins, empty themſelves into the external jugular. Nerves, branches of the eighth

eighth pair. GLANDS, the thyroid. USE. It is the organ of the voice, and ſerves alſo for reſpiration.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VOICE.

The voice is cauſed by the ſound of the air propelled through the glottis; ſo that the organ of the voice is the larynx and its muſcles. The ſhrillneſs and roughneſs of the voice depends on the diametre of the glottis, its elaſticity, mobility, and lubricity, and the force with which the air is expelled: thus when the diameter is increaſed, the voice is more baſs, and *vice verſa*.

SPEECH

Is the modification of the voice in the cavity of the mouth and noſtrils.

VENTRILOQUISM

Conſiſts in the motion of the uvula, epiglottis, and fauces, by which the ſounds are modulated without the lips, teeth, or palate. The mouth being nearly ſhut, and the voice reſounding between the larynx and cavity of the noſe, the ſound is returned as if emitted by ſome one at a diſtance.

TRACHEA.

A tube, compoſed of cartilaginous rings continued from the larynx, and ſituated before the œſophagus. It deſcends to the ſternum, and there divides into two branches called

bronchia. The bronchia, entering the ſubſtance of the lungs, divide into innumerable little branches, which terminate in the *veſiculæ pulmonales*, or air-cells. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea and bronchia are not completely cartilaginous, but fleſhy on the back part. The internal ſurface is lined by a *very ſenſible membrane* continued from the larynx. VESSELS and NERVES, common with the larynx. USE, for reſpiration and ſpeech.

OF THE THORAX.

The cavity ſituated between the neck and abdomen is called the *thorax*, or breaſt. The EXTERNAL PARTS are, the common integuments; the mammæ, or breaſts; various muſcles and bones. The INTERNAL PARTS are, the pleura; lungs; heart; thymus gland; œſophagus; thoracic duct; the arch of the aorta; branches of the vena cava; the vena azygos; the eight pair of nerves, and part of the great intercoſtal nerve.

MAMMÆ, OR BREASTS.

Two ſoft hemiſpheres adhering to the anterior and lateral region of the thorax, moſt conſpicuous in females. On the middle of the external ſurface is the *papilla*, around which is the coloured orb or diſc of the papilla,

pilla, called *areola*. SUBSTANCE, common integuments ; adipoſe ſubſtance ; lacteal glands and veſſels. ARTERIES, external and internal mammary. VEINS, empty themſelves into the axillary and ſubclavian vein. NERVES, branches of the coſtalis ſuperior. LYMPHATICS, empty themſelves into the ſubaxillary glands. USE, to ſuckle new-born infants.

PLEURA.

A membrane lining the internal ſurface of the thorax, and covering its viſcera. It forms a great proceſs, called the *mediaſtinum*, which is a membranous ſeptum to the cavity of the thorax, dividing it perpendicularly into two cavities, ariſing from the duplicature of the pleura. It is CONNECTED with the ribs, muſcles, ſternum, bodies of the dorſal vertebræ, pericardium, and diaphragm. SUBSTANCE, fibrous and vaſcular. ARTERIES, from the intercoſtals. VEINS, empty themſelves into the intercoſtals. NERVES, very few. USE, to divide the thorax into two cavities, and render the ſurface moiſt by the vapour it exhales, and to give a membrane to the lungs and pericardium.

DIAPHRAGM.

A fleſhy and tendinous diviſion, ſeparating the cavity of the thorax from the cavity of the abdomen. ADHESION, anteriorly with the ſternum and ribs, poſteriorly with the vertebræ. SUBSTANCE, in the centre, tendinous ; in

in the ambit, fleſhy; its ſuperior ſurface is covered by the pleura; its inferior by the peritoneum. APERTURES, a *right foramen*, through which the vena cava aſcendens paſſes to the right auricle of the heart, a *left foramen*, through which the œſophagus and the par vagum paſs into the cavity of the abdomen, and a *poſterior opening*, which tranſmits the aorta into the abdomen, and the thoracic duct and vena azygos, into the thorax. ARTERIES, from the deſcending aorta. VEINS, empty themſelves into the vena azygos. NERVES. The diaphragmatic, or phrenic nerves, ariſe from the ſpinal nerves of the neck. USE, for reſpiration, ſituation of the heart, expulſion of fæces, and parturition.

LUNGS.

Two viſcera, ſituated in the cavities of the thorax, by which we breathe. DIVISION, into right and left lung; the right has three *lobes*, the left only two. CONNEXION, with the neck and heart. SUBSTANCE, veſicular, vaſcular, and bronchial, connected together by a parenchymatous ſubſtance. It has an external membrane from the pleura. VESSELS, pulmonary and bronchial. NERVES, from the eighth pair and great intercoſtal. LYMPHATICS, are to be ſeen on its external ſurface. GLANDS, called bronchial. USE, for reſpiration, ſanguification, and voice.

PHYSIOLOGY OF RESPIRATION.

Reſpiration conſiſts of *inſpiration*, or the ingreſs of the air into the lungs, and *expiration*, or the egreſs of the air from the lungs.

During ſleep, reſpiration is performed without our knowledge, and therefore termed *ſpontaneous*; but when it can be augmented or diminiſhed according to our will, it is termed *voluntary*. The *exciting cauſe* of inſpiration is the air ruſhing into the lungs and irritating its nerves, which irritation is by conſent of parts communicated to the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles, and compels them to contract. The contraction of the intercoſtal muſcles and diaphragm, and the preſſure of the elaſtic air, therefore dilate the cheſt. The air being deprived of its ſtimulus, the intercoſtal muſcles and diaphragm become relaxed, the cartilages of the ribs and abdominal muſcles, before expanded, return to their former ſtate, and thus the air is expelled from the lungs. The ſmall branches of the pulmonary artery form a beautiful *net-work of veſſels* on the internal membrane of the air veſicles. During expiration, the air-veſſels are collapſed; conſequently the blood-veſſels become tortuous, and the blood is prevented paſſing. In inſpiration then, the air veſicles being dilated, the tortuous veſſels are elongated, and a free paſſage afforded to the blood: the very delicate coats of theſe veſſels are alſo rendered ſo thin as to ſuffer a *chemical action* to take place between the

air in the veſicles and the blood in the veſſels. This conſtitutes the primary uſe of reſpiration; viz. the blood abſorbing the oxygen from the atmoſpheric air, by which the nervous energy is increaſed, and it is generally believed, heat generated; but this ſubject is yet undetermined.

PERICARDIUM.

A membranous ſac ſurrounding the heart. ADHESION, with the diaphragm, pleura, ſternum, cartilages of the ribs, œſophagus, aorta deſcendens, and the veins and great arteries going to and from the heart. ARTERIES, branches of the internal mammary and mediaſtinal. VEINS, empty themſelves into the internal mammary. NERVES, from the ſuperficial cardiacs. USE, to contain the heart, and to ſeparate a fluid, which may lubricate and preſerve it from concretion with the pericardium.

HEART.

A muſcular viſcus ſituated in the cavity of the pericardium, which ſerves for the motion of the blood. DIVISION, externally into baſe, ſurfaces, and margins; internally, into auricles and ventricles. SITUATION, oblique, not tranſverſe. The CAVITIES OF THE HEART are called auricles and ventricles. The auricles are ſituated upon the baſe of the heart, and are ſo named from their reſemblance to dogs' ears. They are compoſed of muſcular fibres,

fibres, which are very delicate, and are lined by an extremely sensible and contractile membrane. They surround the origin of the aorta and pulmonary arteries, when distended, and are separated from each other by the *septum auricularum*.

The RIGHT AURICLE has opening into it, at its upper part, the vena cava superior, at its lower part the vena cava inferior, and at one side the large coronary vein; so that its office is that of receiving the blood from every part of the body. Besides these *openings*, it has one much larger, communicating with the right ventricle, from the margin of which there hangs into the right ventricle, connected with the chordæ tendineæ, a valve, called, from its shape, the *tricuspid*, or triglochine valves.

The LEFT AURICLE is composed of the same materials as the right; it has opening into it the four pulmonary veins; so that the blood of the pulmonary artery passes through the lungs into the left auricle. Besides the openings of the four pulmonary veins, the left auricle has a communication with the left ventricle, and from the margin of this opening there hangs into the left ventricle a valve, which, from its resemblance to a bishop's mitre, is termed the *mitral valve*. It is also connected to the chordæ tendineæ of the ventricle.

The ventricles are situated in the substance of the heart, and are divided from each other by a thick muscular septum, called *septum cordis*. The parietes of the ventricles are very thick,

thick, and compoſed of ſtrong muſcular fibres. In the ventricles are a number of fleſhy cords, running in various directions; theſe are called *carneæ columnæ*, and many of them are connected with the valves of the auricular openings by tendinous cords, termed *chordæ tendineæ*. The ventricles are lined by a ſimilar membrane to that which lines the auricles.

The RIGHT VENTRICLE has a communication with the right auricle, as before mentioned, in order to receive its blood; it has alſo an opening into the pulmonary artery, which ariſes from it, and through which organ the blood is expelled from the ventricle. At the origin of the artery three large valves are placed, called, from their ſhape, *ſemilunar valves*.

The LEFT VENTRICLE is much ſtronger than the right: beſides the opening for the entrance of the blood from the left auricle, it has alſo an opening through which it tranſmits its blood, and this is into the aorta, which ariſes from it, and has, like the pulmonary artery, three *ſemilunar valves* placed at is origin.

VESSELS are common and proper; the *common* are the aorta, pulmonary artery and veins, and the vena cavas; the *proper* are the coronary arteries and veins. NERVES, branches of the eighth pair and great intercoſtal. USE. It is the primary organ of the motion of the blood.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The blood is continually in motion, paſſing from the auricles of the heart into the ventricles ; from the ventricles into all the arteries of the body, and from the arteries into the veins, which return it again to the auricles. The blood is brought from every part of the body to the heart by the two venæ cavæ (the ſuperior bringing it from the head, upper extremities, and thorax, and the inferior from the abdomen and inferior extremities,) which terminate in the right auricle. The right auricle, when diſtended with blood, contracts, and empties itſelf into the right ventricle ; the right ventricle then contracts, and propels the blood into the pulmonary artery, the opening between the ventricle and auricle being ſhut by the tricuſpid valves. The pulmonary artery conveys the blood by its numerous ramifications into the ſmall branches of the air-cells of the lungs, where it undergoes a change, and paſſes into the veins which bring it by four trunks into the left auricle of the heart. It is prevented returning from the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle, by the three ſemilunar valves which are placed at its origin. The blood having thus paſſed through the lungs, and become of a florid colour, diſtends the left auricle, which is then ſtimulated to contract, and pours the blood into

into the left ventricle. The left ventricle next contracts, and propels the blood through the aorta, to be conveyed by its branches to every part of the body. The mitral valves, which are placed at the auricular opening into the left ventricle, prevent the blood from returning, when the ventricle contracts, into the auricle: and left the blood should be prevented by any impediment passing immediately along the aorta, the three semilunar valves placed at its origin prevent its regurgitating into the ventricle. From the numerous arteries of the aorta the blood is conveyed into the veins, where it loses its florid colour, and becomes darker, to be returned, in the way above mentioned, to the right auricle. Thus the blood of the right auricle and ventricle, and of the pulmonary arteries, is of a dark colour; and that of the pulmonary veins, left auricle, ventricle, and all the arteries (except the pulmonary,) of a florid hue.

From what has been said, it is evident that the action of the heart consists in the alternate contraction and dilatation of its auricles and ventricles.

The dilatation of the heart is termed *diastole*, and the contraction *systole*. The excessive sensibility of the membrane which lines the auricles and ventricles disposes them to contraction, which is effected by the irritation of the stimulus of the blood, and by that of the distension of its cavities.

OF THE ABDOMEN.

A cavity ſituated between the thorax and pelvis. Divided into ſeveral regions, as has already been mentioned. The EXTERNAL PARTS are the common integuments, five pair of abdominal muſcles, and the peritoneum. The INTERNAL PARTS, or VISCERA, are the omentum, ſtomach, ſmall and large inteſtines, liver, gall-bladder, meſentery, lacteal veſſels, ſpleen, pancreas, kidneys, ſupra-renal glands, aorta deſcendens, and vena cava aſcendens.

PERITONEUM.

A membrane lining the internal ſurface of the abdomen, and covering all its viſcera. CONNECTED, by means of cellular membrane, with the diaphragm, abdominal muſcles, vertebræ of the loins, bones of the pelvis, urinary bladder, uterus, inteſtinum rectum, and all the viſcera of the abdomen. VESSELS OF THE PERITONEUM, from the adjoining parts. USE, to contain and ſtrengthen the abdominal viſcera, and to exhale a vapour to lubricate them.

OMENTUM, OR EPIPLOON.

An adipoſe membrane, a production of the peritoneum, attached to the ſtomach, and lying on the anterior ſurface of the inteſtines.

DIVISION,

DIVISION, into *large* and *ſmall* omentum. The *former* hangs pendulous from the great curvature of the ſtomach. The ſmall omentum fills up the ſpace between the ſmall curvature of the ſtomach, liver, &c. Immediately behind the biliary ducts there is an opening which will admit the finger, called the foramen of Winſlow. ARTERIES, branches of the cœliac. VEINS, empty themſelves into the vena portæ. USE, to lubricate the inteſtines; keep them warm; and to preſerve them from concretion.

STOMACH.

A membranous receptacle, which receives the ingeſta from the œſophagus. SITUATED in the epigaſtric region. DIVIDED, when empty, into an anterior and a poſterior ſurface; a great and little curvature; the cardia, or ſuperior opening; and the pylorus, or inferior opening. CONNEXION, with the œſophagus, duodenum, omentum, and pancreas. COMPOSED of three membranes, or coats, viz. a common, muſcular, and villous coat. ARTERIES, branches of the cœliac—the coronaria, which goes to the ſmall curvature—the gaſtrica ſiniſtra, which is diſtributed to the great and ariſes from the ſplenic artery,—gaſtrica dextra, which paſſes to the great curvature, and the pylorica, ſupplying the pylorus; all of which unite with each other, and form a net-work of blood-veſſels. GASTRIC VEINS empty themſelves into the vena portæ, correſponding

ponding with the trunks of the arteries. NERVES, branches of the par vagum. ABSORBENTS, thoſe of the ſmall curvature terminate in thoracic duct, where the cœliac artery is given off, and thoſe paſſing along the great curvature join with the abſorbents of the ſpleen. GLANDS, muciparous, under the internal tunic. USE, to receive the ingeſta from the œſophagus, and to retain, mix, digeſt, and expel it into the duodenum.

DIGESTION, OR CHYMIFICATION.

Digeſtion, or chymification, is the change which food undergoes in the ſtomach, by which it is converted into chyme.

The circumſtances neceſſary to effect a healthy digeſtion of the food are—

1. A certain degree of heat of the ſtomach.
2. A free mixture of ſaliva with the food in the mouth.
3. A certain quantity of healthy gaſtric juice.
4. The natural periſtaltic motion of the ſtomach.
5. The preſſure of the contraction and relaxation of the abdominal muſcles and diaphragm. From theſe circumſtances, the particles of the food are ſoftened, diſſolved, diluted, and intimately mixed into a ſoft pap, called chyme, which paſſes through the pylorus of the ſtomach into the duodenum.

INTESTINES.

The membranous tube, ſix times longer than the body, in the cavity of the abdomen, variouſly contorted from the pylorus of the ſtomach to the anus, is ſo called. DIVISION, into ſmall and large. The SMALL are the *duodenum*, which begins at the pylorus of the ſtomach, and is reflected over the ſpine under the peritoneum. It is about twelve fingers breadth in length, and has an oblique perforation near its middle, which is the common opening to the pancreatic duct and ductus communis choledochus. The *jejunum* and *ileum* compoſe the remainder of the ſmall inteſtines. They always hang from the meſentery into the cavity of the pelvis. There is no alteration of ſtructure in any part of the ſmall inteſtines, the termination of the one and beginning of the other is imaginary. The jejunum conſtitutes the firſt half from the duodenum, the other half is ileum. The ſmall inteſtines have internally a number of anular folds, which augment the ſurface for the ſituation of the lacteal and other veſſels; theſe are called *valvulæ conniventes*. They are peculiar to the ſmall inteſtines. The LARGE inteſtines are divided into the cæcum, colon, and rectum. The *cæcum* lies upon the right hip over the iliacus internus muſcle, to which it is attached by cellular membrane: it is a large *cul de ſac*: the ſmall inteſtine opens obliquely into it, in ſuch a manner as to form a valve to impede

impede the return of the fæces; and nearly oppoſite to this valve there ariſes from the cæcum a ſmall vermiform canal, imperforated at its extremity, called the *appendicula cæci veriformis*. The inteſtine is now called colon; it aſcends towards the liver, and is called the *aſcending portion of the colon*, and having reached the liver, forms a *tranſvere arch* acroſs to the other ſide. The colon then deſcends, forming what is termed its *ſigmoid flexure* into the pelvis, where the gut is termed the *rectum*, which terminates in the anus. The large inteſtines are lobulated, have ſometimes little fat portions adhering to them called *appendiculæ epiploicæ*, and alſo three longitudinal bands upon their external ſurface. COMPOSED of three membranes, or coats, one common, a muſcular one, and the third villous. CONNEXION, with the meſentery, kidnies, os coccygis, and urinary bladder, and in women with the vagina. ARTERIES, branches of the ſuperior and inferior meſenteric, duodenal, and internal hæmorrhoidal. VEINS, run into the meſeraic. Their NERVES are, productions of the eighth pair and intercoſtals. LACTEAL VESSELS. Theſe ariſe from the ſmall inteſtines, and run into the meſenteric glands. GLANDS, muciparous, under the villous coat. USE, to receive the chyme, and retain it for a time; to mix it with the enteric juice and bile; to ſeparate and propel the chyle into the lacteal veſſels; and to eliminate the fæces.

CHYLIFICATION.

This is the change of the chyme in the ſmall inteſtines into chyle. The chyme in the duodenum is mixed with the pancreatic juice, the bile, and enteric juice; from which mixture, effected by the continual periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, a milk-like fluid is ſeparated, which is termed chyle, and is abſorbed by the pendulous opening of the lacteals, and conveyed through the meſentery into the thoracic duct, to be ſent into and mixed with the blood, to form new blood.

Chylification is performed quicker than chymification, and both are effected within three hours.

The excrementious particles of the food, called the fæces, are propelled into the cæcum, through the colon, and where they acquire a peculiar ſmell, into the rectum, to be expelled.

EXPULSION OF THE FÆCES.

The irritation of the fæces in the rectum induces it to contract, the ſphincter relaxes, and the fæces are protruded through the aperture of the anus, by the preſſure of the abdominal muſcles, and the anus cloſed again by the contraction of its ſphincter and levator muſcles.

MESENTERY.

A membranous duplicature, formed of a production of the peritoneum, to which the inteſtines

inteſtines adhere. DIVISION, into meſentery, to which the inteſtines adhere, and meſocolon, to which the colon adheres. CONNEXION, with the lumbar vertebræ. ARTERIES, inferior and ſuperior, meſenteric, branches of the aorta deſcendens. VEINS, empty themſelves into the vena portæ. NERVES, branches of the eighth pair and intercoſtals. The GLANDS, which are ſituated in the meſentery, are called meſenteric glands. The lacteals proceed to the glands, and from them to the thoracic duct. USE, to ſtrengthen the inteſtines, and afford a ſituation to the lacteal veſſels, glands, and nerves, blood-veſſels, &c. of the inteſtines.

LIVER.

The largeſt of the abdominal viſcera, placed in the right hypochondriac region, and ſomewhat in the epigaſtric. DIVISION, into three lobes; the great, ſmall, and a leſs one, called the Spigelian. CONNEXION, with the diaphragm, by means of the ſuſpenſory and other ligaments. SUBSTANCE, vaſcular. The GLANDS which compoſe the ſubſtance of the liver are called *acini bilioſi*. The EXCRETORY DUCTS OF THE GLANDS are termed *pori biliari*: They ariſe from the acini of the liver, form larger trunks, called *ductus hepatici*, which converge together, and conſtitute a common canal, the *ductus hepaticus*, which unites with the cyſtic duct, and forms the ductus communis choledochus. USE, to ſecrete bile.

GALL-BLADDER.

An oblong membranous receptacle, ſituated under the liver, in the right hypochondrium. DIVISION, into bottom, body, and neck, which terminates in the ductus cyſticus. The *ductus cyſticus* ariſes from the gall-bladder, proceeds to the duodenum, and unites with the *ductus hepaticus*, to form the *ductus communis choledochus*, which perforates the duodenum, and conveys the bile into the inteſtines. The gall-bladder is COMPOSED of three membranes, a common, fibrous, or muſcular and villous. ARTERIES, branches of the hepatic. VEINS, empty themſelves into the vena portæ. ABSORBENTS, very numerous. NERVES, from the eighth pair and intercoſtals. GLANDS, muciparous. USE, to retain the gall, which regurgitates from the hepatic duct, there to become thicker, more bitter, and acrid.

SPLEEN.

A ſpongy viſcus, ſituated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the ſtomach, under the ribs. FIGURE, oval. CONNEXION, with the omentum, diaphragm, pancreas, and colon. ARTERIES, the ſplenic artery is a branch of the cœliac. VEINS, empty themſelves into the vena portæ. ABSORBENTS, very numerous. NERVES, from the par vagum and great intercoſtal. USE, unknown.

PANCREAS.

A glandular body, of a long figure, compared to a dog's tongue, situated in the epigastric region, under the stomach. COMPOSED of innumerable small glands, the excretory ducts of which unite and form the pancreatic duct. Its external membrane is from the mesocolon. ARTERIES, from the neighbouring parts and splenic artery. VEINS, evacuate themselves into the splenic. The *pancreatic duct* perforates the duodenum with the ductus communis choledochus, and conveys its secretion into the intestines. USE, to secrete a humour similar to saliva, and carry it into the duodenum.

LACTEAL VESSELS.

The absorbing vessels of the mesentery are so termed, because they convey the chyle, a milk-like fluid, from the intestines into the thoracic duct. ORIGIN, from the surface of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. TERMINATION, in the thoracic duct, or trunk of the absorbents, which runs near the aorta on the spine, and empties its contents into the jugular vein. As they run through the mesentery, they pass through a number of glands, in which the chyle is altered, and then proceed to their trunk. USE. To carry the chyle from the intestines into the blood. See *the Physiology of Absorption and the Absorbents*, pages 124. 128.

KIDNEYS.

KIDNEYS.

Two viſcera, which ſecrete the urine. SITUATED behind the ſac of the peritoneum, near the bodies of the ſuperior lumbar vertebræ. SUBSTANCE, of three kinds; cortical, tubular, and papillous. INTEGUMENTS, or COVERINGS, adipoſe membrane, and a membrana propria. The RENAL ARTERIES, or EMULGENTS, are branches of the aorta deſcendens. The VEINS empty themſelves into the cava inferior. The NERVES of the kidneys are branches of the eighth pair and intercoſtal. The excretory ducts of the kidneys are called the URETERS, canals which convey the urine from the kidneys into the bladder. USE, to ſecrete urine.

EXCRETION OF THE URINE.

The urine is ſeparated from the blood by the extremities of the renal arteries, which open in the ſubſtance of the kidney into the tubuli uriniferi, from whence it is received into the pelvis of the kidney, and paſſes along the ureter into the urinary bladder guttatim, where it uſually remains a few hours, in conſequence of the ſphincter of the bladder being contracted. It is prevented returning into the ureters by their entrance being oblique and valvular. The urine having remained a few hours in the bladder, excites a deſire to void it, by which ſtimulus the ſphincter becomes

comes relaxed, the muſcular ſtructure of the bladder contracts, and by the aſſiſtance of the abdominal muſcles and the acceleratores urinæ the urine is propelled along the urethra.

SUPRA-RENAL GLANDS.

Two triangular flat bodies, SITUATED, one above each kidney. USE, not known.

OF THE PELVIS.

The pelvis is a cavity below the abdomen and under the pubes, containing the urinary bladder, rectum, and organs of generation.

URINARY BLADDER.

A membranous ſac under the peritoneum, in the cavity of the pelvis. SITUATION, in men, between the pubes and rectum; in women, between the pubes and uterus. DIVISION, into fundus, body, and neck. COMPOSED of three membranes, like the inteſtines. ARTERIES, branches of the hypogaſtric and hæmorrhoidal. VEINS, empty themſelves into the hypogaſtric. NERVES, branches from the intercoſtal and ſacral nerves. GLANDS, mucipparous. USE, to receive, retain, and expel the urine.

THE

THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Theſe are, the penis, teſticles, and veſiculæ ſeminales.

PENIS.

Alſo called membrum virile, or yard, is that cylindrical part which hangs under the mons Veneris, before the ſcrotum. DIVISION, into root, body, and head, called *glans*. The hairy prominence, which covers the pubes, is called *mons Veneris*. SUBSTANCE. It conſiſts of common integuments, two corpora cavernoſa; the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ; and the urethra. The *corpora cavernoſa*, which form the chief bulk of the penis, are compoſed of a cellular and very elaſtic ſubſtance, and ariſe by two crura, one from each aſcending ramus of the iſchium. The *corpus ſpongioſum* begins before the proſtrate gland, and ſurrounds the urethra. At its beginning it forms the bulbous part of the urethra, and then proceeds forwards, to be expanded at the extremity of the penis into a very vaſcular ſubſtance, called *glans penis*, which is naturally covered by a fold of the ſkin, called the *prepuce*. The *urethra* is a membranous canal, which proceeds from the bladder through the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ to the meatus or opening in the glans penis. It is endowed with a high degree of ſenſibility and contractility. The

verumontanum,

verumontanum, or *caput gallinaginis*, is a cutaneous eminence in the uretha, before the neck of the bladder. GLANDS, muciparous; odoriferous; Cowper's glands; and the proſtrate. See *Adenology*. The penis is CONNECTED with the uretha, pubes, and iſchium. ARTERIES are branches of the hypogaſtric and iſchiatic. The DORSAL VEIN of the penis, called *vena magna ipſius penis*, empties itſelf into the vena hypogaſtrica. ABSORBENTS, run under the common integuments, to the inguinal glands. NERVES, branches of the ſacral nerves and iſchiatic. USE, for erection, coition, effuſion of ſemen, and of urine.

TESTICLES.

Two oval bodies contained in the cavity of the ſcrotum. The EPIDIDYMIS is an hard vaſcular ſubſtance, formed of convoluted vas deferens, lying on the teſticle. INTEGUMENTS of the teſticle are, the ſcrotum; *tunica albuginea*, which is ſmooth, and adheres very firmly to the body of the teſticle; and the *tunica vaginalis*, which deſcends with the ſpermatic chord, and ſurrounds the teſticle, as the pericardium does the heart. COMPOSED of white ſlender canals, which terminate in the epididymis, and form into one great canal, the vas deferens, which proceeds from the teſticle into the abdomen, over the os pubis, and then deſcends

descends into the pelvis, to be inserted into the vesiculæ seminales. SPERMATIC ARTERIES, are branches of the aorta. SPERMATIC VEINS, empty themselves into the vena cava, and left vena renalis. NERVES, branches of the lumbar and great intercostal. ABSORBENTS, ascend from the testicle through the chord. The *funiculus spermaticus*, or spermatic chord, consists of the vas deferens, spermatic artery and vein, spermatic nerves, absorbent vessels, and tunica vaginalis, which the cremaster muscle surrounds. USE, to secrete and prepare semen.

SECRETION AND EXCRETION OF THE SEMEN.

The semen is secreted by minute branches of the spermatic arteries, that deposit it into corresponding seminal vessels, which compose the greatest part of the body of the testicle. The semen is the proper stimulus to these vessels, which are therefore stimulated to contract, and by a very slow motion convey it into the epididymis and vas deferens, by which it is carried through the inguinal ring into the pelvis, to be deposited in the vesiculæ seminales, where it excites a desire to emit it. The cells of the corpora cavernosa penis are distended with blood by the venereal stimulus; hence the penis swells, and is inclined for coition, during which action, at the time of the *æstrum venereum*, the vesiculæ seminales contract,

tract, and the ſemen is thrown with an immenſe force, through the ejaculatory ducts, opening into the urethra, where it is mixed with the ſecretion from the proſtrate gland, which is expelled at the ſame moment, and paſſes with it along the urethra, to be propelled by the contraction of the ejaculatory muſcles into the cavity of the uterus.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES.

Two membranous receptacles, which receive and contain the ſemen from the vaſa deferentia. They are SITUATED on the back part of the bladder, above its neck. SUBSTANCE, membranous, white, and covered with a fibrous ſubſtance. The *ejaculatory ducts* are ſome lines long, and enter the cavity of the urethra from each veſicle, by a peculiar orifice at the top of the verumontanum. VESSELS and NERVES, from the neighbouring parts. ABSORBENT VESSELS, ariſe from the veſiculæ ſeminales, and run to the lymphatic glands about the loins. USE, to contain, retain, inſpiſſate, and excern the ſemen into the urethra.

THE ORGANS OF GENERATION IN WOMEN.

The parts which ſerve for generation in women are divided into external and internal.

The EXTERNAL PARTS are the mons Veneris; the *labia majora*, two cutaneous folds, ſituated externally; the *labia minora*, or *nymphæ*, alſo two cutaneous folds, like a cock's-comb, placed at the ſides of the vagina; the *clitoris*, a ſmall glandiform body, like a penis in miniature, placed under the ſuperior commiſſure of the nymphæ; and the *hymen*, a membrane for the moſt part ſemilunar, ſituated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The INTERNAL PARTS are the vagina; uterus; Fallopian tubes; ovaria; broad and round ligaments of the uterus; and the urethra.

VAGINA.

An elaſtic canal leading from the external opening of the vulva to the uterus. COMPOSED of three membranes; the outermoſt is cellular, the middle muſcular, and the internal rugous. GLANDS, mucous; ſituated under the internal membrane. USE to receive the penis, and for the paſſage of the child in delivery.

UTERUS, OR WOMB.

A ſpongy receptable, like a flattened pear; ſituated in the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum. DIVISION, into fundus, body, neck, and oriſice, called *os tincæ*. SUBSTANCE OF THE UTERUS, ſpongy, interwoven with muſcular fibres. ARTERIES, the ſpermatic which are branches of the aorta; and the uterine, which are from the hypogaſtric and

and hæmorrhoidal. UTERINE VEINS are without valves, and empty themſelves into the ſpermatic, hypogaſtric, and external hæmorrhoidal veins. ABSORBENTS run into the iliac glands. NERVES are branches of the ſacral and iſchiatic. GLANDS, mucous. USE, for conception, nutrition of the fœtus, parturition, and menſtruation.

PHYSIOLOGY OF MENSTRUATION.

By a law of nature women menſtruate in this climate from about the age of fifteen to forty-five. Menſtruation is the efflux (by ſome thought to be a ſecretion) of blood from veſſels opening into the cavity of the uterus. During pregnancy, the *catamenia*, or *menſes*, for ſo the diſcharge is called, ſtop, except in ſome few inſtances, where it is ſupplied by the veſſels of the vagina.

The nature of menſtrual blood, if women be healthy, differs only from other blood in its not coagulating, which may be cauſed by its ſlow exit, and its mixture with the ſecretions of the uterus and vagina. It differs, however, in quantity, the period of its firſt appearance, its duration, and the ſymptoms which precede and accompany it, according to the age, temperament, habit of body, climate, ſeaſon of the year, mode of living, and other circumſtances.

Women are ſaid to be moſt ſuſceptible of the

action of the vivifying principle of the semen during the period of menstruation.

PHYSIOLOGY OF CONCEPTION.

The congress between man and woman is called coition, which is so well known as to require no description.

During coition the nymphæ and clitoris are tumid with blood, and the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tubes, by a power inherent in them, are stretched out, and applied over the surface of an ovum in the ovarium.

The pleasure which women experience during coition is very great, and a quantity of mucus is suddenly emitted from the glands of the vagina, during the venereal orgasm, which in former times was erroneously supposed to be the semen of the female, but now it is the opinion of physiologists that women have no semen, as anatomy cannot detect any organ by which it can be secreted.

In order that a woman *may conceive*, it is requisite that she shall have menstruated; that the ovum in the ovarium shall have arrived at a state of maturity, and that the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube shall be stretched around the mature ovum, so as to let the cavity of the Fallopian tube come immediately over it. In this state, the male semen is emitted into the uterus, and its vivifying part, which is extremely subtile, and called the *aura seminis*, flies

flies through the cavity of the uterus along the Fallopian tube to the mature ovum, to which it imparts a principle by which it begins to circulate its fluids and is animated. The ovum being thus vivified, enlarges and ruptures the slender tunic of the ovarium, in which it was enclosed. At the time of its rupturing, the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube embrace it, and it is rolled, by the peristaltic motion of the latter, into the cavity of the uterus, there to be perfected, and at the expiration of nine months to be sent into the world.

OF THE GRAVID UTERUS.

The parts of the gravid uterus are, the uterine placenta, the umbilical chord, the membranous ovum of the fœtus, the liquor amnii, and the fœtus.

UTERINE PLACENTA.

A spongy mass, like a cake, generally adhering to the fundus of the gravid uterus, composed of a net-work of very numerous vessels. SUBSTANCE, cellular, like a sponge filled with vessels. ABSORBENTS have been lately discovered. NERVES, nine. USE, to receive and prepare the blood from the uterus for the fœtus, and give off branches to the umbilical vein.

FUNICULUS UBILICALIS, OR UMBILICAL CHORD.

A chord of an inteſtinal form, which runs from the navel of the fœtus to the centre of the placenta. LENGTH, moſtly about half a yard. COMPOSED of a cutaneous vagina, or ſheath, a cellular ſubſtance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. USE. The umbilical vein of the fœtus conveys the blood from the placenta to the fœtus, and the two umbilical arteries return it from the fœtus to the placenta.

MEMBRANOUS OVUM OF THE FŒTUS.

The fœtus is incloſed in a membranous ovum or bag within the cavity of the uterus. The *ovum* conſiſts of three membranes; an outer, or filamentous, called *decidua;* a middle one, called the *chorion;* and an inner one, termed the *amnion.* USE, to include the liquor amnii, to prevent its flowing into the uterus, and at the commencement of parturition, to aſſiſt in dilating the os uteri.

LIQUOR AMNII, OR LIQUOR OF THE AMNION.

A lymphatic liquid, encloſed in the cavity of the ovum ſurrounding the fœtus, ſecreted by the exhaling arteries of the membranes of the ovum. QUANTITY, about the time of parturition, two or three pounds. PROPERTY,

TY, gelatinous, like turbid ſerum of milk. USE, to defend the fœtus from the preſſure of the uterus, to give it nouriſhment, to dilate the orifice of the uterus in labour, and to lubricate the vagina.

FŒTUS.

During the firſt month of pregnancy, the ovum is about the ſize of a pigeon's egg; the fœtus ſwims in the middle of the liquor amnii, and repreſents a little cloud, which gradually enlarges, and its parts become more firm and perfect. The parts of the fœtus at birth differ from the adult, in having a *foramen ovale*, a *canalis arterioſus*, and a *canalis venoſus*. The lungs are black, collapſed, and ſink in water. The liver is large. All the ſmall glands are alſo proportionately large, and the large inteſtines are filled with meconium. All the canals and veſſels peculiar to the fœtus are obliterated after birth, and become ligaments.

PECULIARITIES IN THE ARTERIAL AND VENAL SYSTEM OF THE FŒTUS.

The fœtus has—an *umbilical vein*, which goes to the liver, and two *umbilical arteries* which ariſe from the internal iliac—a *canalis venoſus*, or vein, which proceeds from the ſinus of the vena portæ into the vena cava inferior—an opening in the ſeptum of the auricles, called the *foramen ovale*, and a *canalis arterioſus*, or artery which ariſes from the pulmonary

monary artery, and paſſes obliquely into the aorta. After birth theſe veſſels gradually become impervious, and at length are removed by the abſorbents.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD IN THE FŒTUS.

The fœtus receives its blood from the mother through the umbilical vein of the funis, which tranſmits it along the ductus venoſus into the vena cava, to be carried to the right auricle of the heart; from the right auricle it paſſes partly through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, and partly into the right ventricle. From the right ventricle it is propelled into the pulmonary artery, which ſends a very ſmall proportion through the lungs and the remainder through the canalis arterioſus into the aorta. The blood is returned from the fœtus by the two umbilical arteries, along the chord, to the mother.

HYGROLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE FLUIDS.

THE fluids of the body are divided into *crude*, as the chyle; *ſanguineous*, as the blood; *lymphatic* as the lymph of the lymphatic veſſels; *ſecreted*, or thoſe ſeparated from the blood; and *excrementitious*, as urine, fæces, &c.

The

The fecreted fluids are fubdivided into *lacteal*, as the juice of the proſtrate gland; *aqeous*, as the aqueous humour of the eye; *mucous*, as the mucus of the noſtrils; *albuminous*, as the ſerum of the blood; *oleous*, as the oil of the adipoſe membrane; and *bilious*, as the bile.

Fluids are alſo divided, from their motion, into *circulatory*, which continually circulate in the veſſels; *commorant*, which circulate with a ſlow motion, as the ſemen, oil of the adipoſe membrane; *ſtagnant*, which remain for a certain time in any receptacle, as cyſtic bile, &c.

FLUIDS COMMON TO THE WHOLE BODY.

THE BLOOD.

A red fluid, which circulates in the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins. COLOUR, in the arteries, of a *florid* hue; in the veins *darker*, except in the pulmonary veins, in which it is of a *lighter* caſt. Blood expoſed to the atmoſphere ſpontaneouſly *ſeparates* by degrees into two parts, viz. the *ſerum* a yellow and ſomewhat greeniſh fluid; and a *cake*, called alſo the *cruor*, or *craſſamentum*, which reſembles a red maſs ſwimming like an iſland in the ſerum. USE, to ſtimulate the cavities of the heart and veſſels to contraction; to generate

erate the heat of the body, and propagate it to every part; to nouriſh every part; and to ſupply all the ſecretions, they being all ſeparated from the blood.

THE LYMPH OF THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

A taſteleſs cryſtalline liquid, contained in the lymphatic veſſels. ABSORBED from the ſurface; tela celluloſa; viſcera; and cavities of the viſcera of the whole body; and CONVEYED into the thoracic duct. USE, to return the ſuperfluous nutritious fluid, the vapours of cavities, and ſubſtances applied to the ſkin, to the thoracic duct.

THE VAPOUR OF THE SHEATHS OF THE NERVES.

The aqueous vapour contained in the vaginæ and between the fibrils of the nerves. SECRETORY ORGAN, the arteries of the ſheath. USE, to moiſten the nervous fibrils.

FLUIDS PROPER TO EACH PART.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE CRANIUM.

THE VAPOUR IN THE VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN. A thin vapour contained in the cavity of the ventricles of the brain, and SECRETED by the exhaling arteries of the choroid plexus. USE, to prevent the concretion

tion of the ventricles, and keep the medulla moiſt.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE NOSTRILS.

THE MUCUS OF THE NOSTRILS. The mucus SECRETED by the muciparous glands of the pituitary membrane, lining the ſeptum and conchæ of the noſtrils. USE, to preſerve the nervous papillæ of the olfactory nerves moiſt, and to moderate exceſſive ſenſibility.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

THE SALIVA. A fluid ſecreted by the ſalivary glands into the mouth. THE SECRETORY ORGAN is compoſed of the parotid; ſub-maxillary; and ſub-lingual glands. USE, to augment the taſte of the food; to mix with, diſſolve, and reſolve the food into its principles; and to moderate thirſt.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE FAUCES.

THE MUCUS OF THE FAUCES. A mucus ſecreted by the muciparous glands of the tonſils, pharynx, &c. USE, to lubricate the fauces.

IN THE EYES.

THE AQUEOUS HUMOUR OF THE EYE. The very limpid water which fills the anterior and poſterior chambers of the eye. SECRETORY ORGAN, the floating veſſels of the corpus ciliare, and exhaling veſſels of the iris. USE, to diſtend the cornea; retain the cryſtalline lens and

and vitreous humour in their places ; and to tranſmit the focus of the rays of light to the cryſtalline lens.

THE CRYSTALLINE LENS. A lentiform, pellucid, cellular body, diſtended by a very limpid aqueous fluid, encloſed in a membranous capſule, and ſituated in a depreſſion in the anterior ſurface of the vitreous humour. USE, to tranſmit and refract the focus of the rays of light to the vitreous humour.

THE VITREOUS HUMOUR. The pellucid vitriform body, which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the cryſtalline lens. COMPOSED of ſmall cells diſtended with a limpid water. USE, to expand the bulb, and tranſmit and moderately augment the focus of the rays of light from the cryſtalline lens to the retina.

THE WATER IN THE CAPSULE OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS. SECRETED by the pellucid branches of the artery of the cryſtalline lens. USE, to prevent the concretion of the cryſtalline lens with its capſule.

THE PIGMENT OF THE IRIS. The coloured mucus, which covers the anterior and poſterior ſurface of the iris. USE, to reflect the rays of light.

THE PIGMENT OF THE CHOROID MEMBRANE. The black or browniſh mucus, which covers the anterior ſurface of the choroid membrane, and the interior of the corpus ciliare.

THE

THE TEARS. A limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and flowing on the surface of the eye. USE, to moisten the surface of the eye and eyelids.

THE JUICE OF MEIBOMIUS'S GLANDS. The unctuous humour secreted by the sebaceous glands of Meibomius, and lubricating the tarsi of the eyelids. USE, to lubricate the tarsi of the eyelids, and involve the saline acridity of the tears.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE EARS.

THE CERUMEN, OR WAX OF THE EARS. The bitter ceraceous fluid secreted by the ceruminous glands of the meatus auditorius externus. USE, to lubricate the sensible membrane of that canal, and to prevent insects from entering.

THE WATER OF THE LABYRINTH. An insipid water contained in the cavity of the tympanum. USE, to preserve the nervous fibrils of the auditory nerve soft and moist, and to moderate the tremors of sounds.

IN THE NECK.

THE JUICE OF THE THYROID GLAND. Of a yellowish white colour, especially in infants. USE, not known.

THE MUCUS OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS. Secreted by the muciparous glands, situated in the cellular membrane. USE, to lubricate the cavity of the œsophagus, and prevent the concretion of its sides.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE THORAX.

THE MUCUS lining the internal surface of the *trachea*, *bronchia*, and *veſiculæ pulmonales*. SECRETORY ORGAN, the muciparous glands ſituated under the internal membrane of thoſe parts. USE, to prevent the ſurface of the trachea, bronchia, and veſiculæ pulmonales from becoming dry by the continual paſſing of the air.

THE VAPOUR IN THE CAVITY OF THE THORAX. A vapour which exhales from the exhaling veſſels of the pleura of the lungs and ribs, into the cavity of the thorax. USE, to preſerve the pleura ſoft, moiſt, and flexile; and to defend and prevent it from the friction of, and concretion with, the lungs.

THE VAPOUR OR LIQUOR PERICARDII. Secreted by the arterious exhaling veſſels, which open upon the external ſurface of the heart and internal of the pericardium. USE, to prevent the concretion of the heart with the pleura; to diminiſh the friction; and preſerve the parts ſoft.

THE JUICE OF THE THYMUS GLAND. A milky juice ſecreted by the arteries opening into the cells of this gland. USE, not known.

IN THE BREASTS.

THE MILK OF THE BREASTS. A white, ſweetiſh fluid, ſecreted by the glandular fabric

ric of the breasts of women. Use, to be an aliment to new-born children.

IN THE ABDOMEN.

The gastric juice. A limpid colourless fluid, secreted by the exhaling vessels of the very numerous arteries, which bedew every part of the stomach. Use, to digest the food.

The pancreatic juice. The limpid juice secreted by this gland, and conveyed through its excretory duct into the duodenum. Use, to assist in the formation of chyle.

Bile. A yellowish-green bitter juice, secreted by the glandular substance of the liver, and conveyed by the biliary ducts, in part, into the duodenum, and in part into the gall-bladder: hence cystic and hepatic byle. Use, to extricate the chyle from the digested mass of food; to stimulate the intestines; and to prevent the abundance of mucus and acidity in the primæ viæ.

Chyle. A white fluid, separated from the food in the primæ viæ, and observed some hours after eating in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery, and in the thoracic duct. Use, to form the blood.

The enteric juice. A limpid liquor, secreted by the exhaling arteries in the whole course of the small and large intestines. Use, to assist in digestion; and to cleanse and moisten the intestines.

The

THE MUCUS OF THE PRIMÆ VIÆ. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the villous coat of the primæ viæ. USE, to lubricate that canal.

THE VAPOUR OR FLUID IN THE CAVITY OF THE ABDOMEN. An aqueous vapour, secerned by the exhaling arteries of the peritoneum. USE, to preserve moist and prevent the concretion of the abdominal viscera.

URINE, A saline liquid, of a citrine colour, secreted in the kidneys, and dropping down from them guttatim through the ureters into the cavity of the urinary bladder. USE, to liberate the body from the superfluous water, &c.

THE MUCUS OF THE BLADDER. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the innermost membrane. USE, to lubricate and defend the internal and very sensible surface of the urinary bladder.

IN THE PARTS OF GENERATION IN MEN.

THE MUCUS OF THE URETHRA. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the internal membrane. USE, to lubricate and defend the very sensible surface of the urethra against the acridity of the urine.

THE SMEGMA OF THE GLANS PENIS. An unctuous humour, secreted by the sebaceous follicles on the surface of the glans and prepuce

puce. Use, to lubricate and defend the sensible surface of the glans, and prevent its concretion with the prepuce.

The vapour of the tunica vaginalis testis. The aqueous vapour, which exhales from the arteries into the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis. Use, to prevent the concretion of the testes with the tunica vaginalis, and preserve them moist.

The liquor of the prostate gland. A milky juice, separated by the arteries of the prostate gland, and sent through its ducts, *sub coitu*, into the urethra with the semen. Use, to serve as a vehicle to the semen.

The semen. The prolific liquor secreted in the testes, and carried through the epididymis and vas deferens into the vesiculæ seminales. Use, to be emitted, *sub coitu*, into the female vagina, and there, by its aura, to penetrate to, and impregnate, the ovulum in the female ovarium.

IN THE PARTS OF GENERATION IN WOMEN.

The smegna of the labia and vulva. The unctuous juice secreted by the sebaceous glands, and covering the internal surface of the labia and nymphæ. Use, to lubricate their sensible surface, and prevent any irritation *post mictum*.

The mucus of the vagina. Secreted by the muciparous glands under the internal membrane. Use, to lubricate the vagina, lest

it be pained by friction, *ſub coitu*, and to prevent the concretion of its ſides.

THE LIQUOR OF THE CAVITY OF THE UTERUS. Secreted into it by the exhaling arterious veſſels. CONSISTENCE, in the virgin uterus, ſerous and turbid; in the gravid, milky. USE, to moiſten the cavity, and prevent its concretion.

IN THE ARTICULATIONS.

THE SYNOVIA. An unctuous fluid, ſecreted by the internal membrane of the capſular ligaments ſurrounding the articulations of the bones. USE, to lubricate the cartilaginous ſurfaces of the articulatory bones, and facilitate their motions.

THE JUICE OF THE BURSÆ MUCOSÆ. An unctuous and ſomewhat mucilaginous juice, ſecreted by the veſſels of the internal membrane of the burſæ mucoſæ. USE, to lubricate the tendons for motion.

IN THE BONES.

THE MARROW OF BONES. The oily ſubſtance ſecreted by the arteries of the internal perioſteum, and contained in the medullary cavities of the long bones, and ſpongy ſubſtance of others.

FLUIDS OF THE COMMON INTEGUMENTS.

THE MUCUS OF MALPIGHI, OR RETE MUCOSUM. The mucus ſituated between the epidermis

epidermis and cutis of the whole body, and ſecreted by the arterious veſſels of the ſkin. Use, to conglutinate the epidermis to the cutis; to moderate the ſenſe of touch; to moiſten the nervous cutaneous papillæ; and give the external colour to the body; hence it is *white* in Europeans, *black* in Æthiopians, &c.

The oil of the adipose membrane. Secreted by the arteries of the cellular membrane. Use, to facilitate muſcular motion.

Sweat. The aqueous perſpirable matter excreted through the exhaling arteries of the ſkin. Use, to keep the ſkin moiſt.

A

GLOSSARY,

OR

EXPLANATION

OF

ANATOMICAL TERMS.

A.

ABDŌMEN. *The cavity of the belly;* from *abdo* to hide, as including the inteſtines and other viſcera.

Acetăbŭlum. *The cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone;* from *acetum* vinegar: ſo called, becauſe it repreſents the acetabulum or ſaucer of the ancients, in which vinegar was held for the uſe of the table.

Ăcĭni. *The glands of the liver;* from *acinus* a grape.

Acrōmĭon. *A proceſs of the ſcapula;* from ακρος extremity, and ωμος the ſhoulder.

Adenŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the glands;* from αδην a gland, and λογος a diſcourſe.

Amnĭon. *A membrane that ſurrounds the fœtus, which is ſoft and ſhaggy;* from αμνιος a lamb's ſkin.

Amphyarthrōſis. *A ſpecies of connexion of bones, which admits of an obſcure motion;* from αμφω both, and αρθρωσις an articulation.

Anaſtomōſis. *The communication of veſſels with one another;* from ανα through, and ſτομα a mouth.

Anatomy.

Anatomy. *The dissection of the human body;* from ανα, and τεμνω to dissect.

Ancon. *The elbow;* from αγκων, from αγκαζομαι to embrace, απο τε αγκειεσθαι ετερω οστεω το οστεον, because the bones meeting, and being there united, are folded one into another.

Anconeus. *A muscle*; so called, from αγκων the elbow.

Anconoid. *Process of the cubit;* from αγκων the elbow, and ειδος shape.

Angiŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the vessels*; from αγγειον a vessel, and λογος a discourse.

Aorta. Αορτη; from αηρ air, and τηρεω to keep: *an artery*, so called, because the ancients supposed that only air was contained in it. It may rather be derived from αειρω to convey, as serving to convey the blood to the rest of the body.

Aponeurōsis. *A tendinous expansion;* from απο from, and νευρον a nerve; from an erroneous supposition of the ancients, that it was formed by an expansion of a nerve.

Apŏphўsis. *A process of a bone;* from αποφυω to proceed from. A synonym of process.

Arachnōidēs. *A net-like membrane;* from αραχνη a spider, and ειδος likeness.

Artery. From αηρ air, and τηρεω to keep; because the ancients supposed, that only air was contained in them.

Arthrodĭa. *A species of connexion of bones;* from αρθροω to articulate.

Arytænōidēs. *The name of two cartilages of the larynx*; also applied to *some muscles of the larynx*; from αρυταινα a funnel, and ειδος shape.

Astrăgălus. *A bone of the tarsus;* so called, from its resemblance to a die, used in ancient games, from αστραγαλος a cockal or die.

Atlas. *The first vertebra of the neck;* so called, because it sustains the head; from the fable of Atlas being

being ſuppoſed to have ſupported the world; or from ατλαω to ſuſtain, becauſe it ſuſtains the head.

Azygos. *A term applied to parts without a fellow;* from α priv. and ζυγος a yoke, becauſe it has no fellow.

B.

Brāchĭum. *The arm;* hence *os brachii, brachialis externus,* &c. from βραχυς ſhort, becauſe in a well-proportioned man it is ſhorter from the ſhoulder to the hands than from the hip to the feet.

Brōnchĭa. *The ramifications of the trachea, or wind-pipe;* from βρεχω to pour, becauſe the ancients believed, that the fluids were conveyed into the ſtomach by the bronchia.

Burſa. *A bag;* from βυρσα: generally applied to the burſæ mucoſæ.

Burſălŏgy. *The doctrine of the burſæ mucoſæ;* from βυρσα a bag, and λογος a diſcourſe.

C.

Calvārĭa. *The top of the cranium;* from *calvus* bald.

Cancēlli. *Lattice work;* generally applied to the reticular ſubſtance in bones.

Cārdĭa. *The ſuperior opening of the ſtomach;* from καρδια the heart, becauſe it is ſituated near it.

Carōtid. *The name of ſome arteries of the neck and head;* from καρω to cauſe to ſleep; for, if tied with a ligature, the animal becomes comatoſe, or has the appearance of being aſleep.

Carpus. Καρπος; *the wriſt.*

Chŏrĭon. *The external membrane of the fœtus in utero.* Χωριον, from χωρεια to eſcape, becauſe it always eſcapes from the uterus with the fœtus.

Choroid *membrane and plexus;* from χοριον the chorion, and ειδος likeneſs; ſo called, on account of its many blood veſſels reſembling the chorion.

Clavĭcŭla.

Clavĭcŭla. *The clavicle, or collar bone,* a diminutive of *clavis* a key ; ſo called, from its reſemblance to an ancient key.

Clinoid. *Four proceſſes of the ſella turcica of the ethmoid bone ;* are ſo called, from κλινη a bed, and ειδος likeneſs, from their ſuppoſed reſemblance to a couch.

Clĭtŏris. *A part of the female pudenda, encloſed by the labia majora ;* from κλειω to encloſe or hide.

Cōlon. *The firſt of the large inteſtines ;* from κωλον, quaſi κοιλον, from κοιλος hollow ; it generally being found empty, and full of wind, in the dead body.

Cōndўle. *An eminence in any of the joints ;* κονδυλος, from κονδυ an ancient cup, ſhaped like a joint.

Corăco. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles, which are attached to the coracoid proceſs of the ſcapula ; as coraco-hyoideus, &c.

Corăcoid *proceſs of the ſcapula ;* from κοραξ a crow, and ειδος reſemblance, it being ſhaped like the beak of a crow.

Corŏnary. From *corona* a crown. *The veſſels of the heart, ſtomach,* &c. are ſo called, becauſe they ſurround the parts in the manner of a crown.

Corōnoid. *A proceſs,* ſo called, from κορωνη a crow, and ειδος likeneſs, from its reſemblance to a crow's beak.

Cōtўloid *cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone ;* from κοτυλη the name of an old meaſure, and ειδος reſemblance.

Crānĭum. *The ſkull ;* κρανιον, quaſi καρανιον, from καρα the head.

Cremaſter. *A muſcle,* ſo called ; from κρεμαω to ſuſpend, becauſe it ſuſpends the teſticle.

Cribrĭform, or *ethmoid bone of the ſkull ;* from *cribrum* a ſieve, it being perforated like a ſieve.

Cricoid. *Annular, round, like a ring ;* from κρικος a ring, and ειδος likeneſs.

Crura.

Crura. The plural of *crus*, a leg or root; applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as crura cerebelli, &c.

Cubōides. *A bone of the foot;* from κυβος a cube, and ειδος likeness; because it resembles a cube.

Cuneiform. *Some bones are so called;* from *cuneus* a wedge, and *forma* likeness; being shaped like a wedge.

D.

Dartos. *A muscle of the scrotum;* from δερω to excoriate.

Deltoid. *A muscle resembling the Greek letter* Δ; from Δ, and ειδος resemblance.

Diaphragm. *The muscle which separates the thorax from the abdomen;* from διαφραττω to divide.

Diarthrōsis. *A moveable connexion of bones;* from διαρθρωω to articulate.

Digastric *muscle;* from δις twice, and γαστηρ a belly; having two bellies.

Diplŏe. *The spongy substance between the two tables of the skull;* from διπλοω to double.

Duodēnum. *The first portion of the small intestine;* so called, because the ancients supposed, that it did not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers; from *duodenus*, consisting of twelve.

Durā matĕr. *The outermost membrane of the brain;* called *dura*, because it is much harder than the other membranes, and *mater*, from the ancients supposing it was the source of all the other membranes.

E.

Embrўo. *The child in the womb* is so called before the fifth month, after which it is termed *fœtus;* from εμβρυω to bud forth.

Enarthrōsis. *An articulation of the bones;* from εν in, and αρθρον a joint or articulation.

Entĕric. *Belonging to the inteſtines*; from εντερον an entrail or inteſtine.

Epidermis. *The ſcarf or outermoſt ſkin*; from επι upon, and δερμα the ſkin.

Epididymis. *The ſmall oblong body, which lies above the teſticles*; from επι upon, and διδυμος a teſticle.

Epigāſtric. *The ſuperior part of the abdomen*; from επι upon, and γαστηρ the ſtomach.

Epiglŏttis. *A cartilage of the larynx*, ſo called; from επι upon, and γλωττις the aperture of the larynx, being ſituated upon the glottis.

Epīphўſis. *A portion of bone growing upon another bone, but ſeparated from it by cartilage*; from επι upon, and φυω to grow.

Epīploon. *The membranous viſcus of the abdomen, which covers the inteſtines, and hangs to the bottom of the ſtomach*; from επιπλεω to ſwim upon.

Epiſtrophæus. *The ſecond vertebra of the neck*; from επιστροφαω to turn round, becauſe the head is turned upon it.

Ethmoid *bone of the cranium*; ſo called, from εθμος a ſieve, and ειδος reſemblance, it being perforated like a ſieve.

F.

Faſcĭa. *An expanſion of a muſcle, encloſing others like a band*; from φασκια a band.

Falcĭform. *Shaped like a ſcythe*; from *falx* a ſcythe.

Faſcĭcŭlus. *A little bundle.*

Fauces. The plural of *faux*, the top of the throat.

G.

Galactophŏrous *ducts of the breaſts of women*; from γαλα milk, and φερω to carry, becauſe they convey the milk to the nipples.

Ganglĭon. Γαγγλιον, a knot in the courſe of a nerve.

Gaſtrocnēmĭus. *The muſcle which forms the thick of the leg*; from γαστηρ a belly, and κνημη the leg.

Genĭa.

Genĭo. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles which are attached to the chin; as Genio-gloſſus—Genio-hyoideus—Genio-pharyngeus, &c. from γενειον the chin.

Genu. *The knee;* from γονυ, παρα το εις γην νευειν, becauſe by it the body is bent towards the earth.

Ginglўmus. *An articulation;* from γιγγλυμος a hinge.

Glēnoid *cavity;* from γληνη a cavity, and ειδος reſemblance.

Glomer. *A convoluted bundle of veſſels;* generally applied to the lymphatic glands.

Gloſſo. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles, from their being attached to the tongue; as Gloſſo-pharyngeus—Gloſſo-ſtaphylinus, &c. from γλοσσα the tongue.

Glottis. *The ſuperior opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue;* from γλωττα the tongue.

Glutæus. *The name of a muſcle;* from γλουτος the buttocks.

Gomphōſis. Γομφωσις *inclavation, a ſpecies of immoveable connexion of bones;* from γομφος a nail, becauſe one bone is fixed in another bone, like a nail in a board.

H.

Harmōnia. *A ſpecies of immoveable connexion of bones;* from αρω to fit together.

Hĕlix. *The outward circle of the ear;* from ειλω to turn about.

Hēpar. *The liver.* Ηπαρ, *an abdominal viſcus.*

Hyăloid *membrane of the eye;* from υαλος glaſs, and ειδος likeneſs; ſo called, from its tranſparent and glaſſy appearance.

Hygrŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the fluids;* from υγρος a fluid, and λογος a diſcourſe.

Hўmen. *The membrane ſituated at the entrance of the virgin vagina;* from υμην hymen.

Hyo.

Hyo. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles, which are attached to the os-hyoides; as hyo-gloſſus—hyo-pharyngeus—hyo-thyroides; from ὑοειδὲς the os-hyoides.

Hyoidēs. *A bone of the tongue, ſo called, from its reſemblance to the Greek υ*; from υ and εἶδος reſemblance.

Hypochŏndrĭum. *That part of the body, which lies under the cartilages of the ſpurious ribs*; from ὑπὸ under, and χονδρος a cartilage.

Hypogaſtric. *The lower region of the fore part of the abdomen*; from ὑπὸ under, and γαστὴρ the ſtomach.

I.

Ilĕum. *A portion of the ſmall inteſtines*; from εἰλέω to turn; being always convoluted.

Ilium. *Part of the os innominatum*, ſo called, becauſe it ſupports the εἰλεα or ſmall inteſtines.

Iſchĭum. *The part of the os innominatum upon which we ſit*; from ἰσχύω to ſuſtain.

L.

Lăcūna. *The excretory duct of the glands of the urethra and vagina*; from *lacus* a channel.

Lamoidal *ſuture*; ſo called, becauſe it is ſhaped like the letter λ; from λ, and εἶδος reſemblance.

Larynx. *The ſuperior part of the windpipe*; λαρυγξ the larynx.

M.

Maſsēter. *A muſcle of the face, which aſſiſts in the action of chewing*; from μασσαομαι to chew.

Maſtoid *proceſs*; ſo called, from μαστὸς a breaſt, and εἶδος likeneſs, being ſhaped like a nipple or breaſt.

Mediaſtīnum. *The production of the pleura, which divides the thorax into two cavities*; from *medium* the middle, *quaſi in medio ſtare*.

Meſentery.

Meſentery. *The membranes to which the inteſtines are attached;* from μεσος the middle, and εντερον an inteſtine, becauſe it is in the middle of the inteſtines.

Meſocōlon. *That part of the meſentery in the middle of the colon;* from μεσος the middle, and κολον the colon.

Metacarpus. *That part of the hand between the carpus and fingers;* from μετα after, and καρπος the wriſt.

Metatarſus. *That part of the foot between the tarſus and toes;* from μετα after, and ταρσος the tarſus.

Mylo. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles, which are attached near the grinders; as *mylo-hyoides; mylo-pharyngeus*, &c.; from μυλη a grinder tooth.

Myŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the muſcles;* from μυς a muſcle, and λογος a diſcourſe.

N.

Neurŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the nerves;* from νευρον a nerve, and λογος a diſcourſe.

O.

Odontoid, *or tooth-like proceſs;* from οδους a tooth, and ειδος reſemblance.

Œſophăgus. *The canal leading from the pharynx to the ſtomach;* from οιω to carry, and φαγω to eat; becauſe it carries the food into the ſtomach.

Olecrănon. *The elbow or head of the ulna;* from ωλενη the cubit, and κρανον the head.

Omentum. *An abdominal viſcus;* ſo called, from *omen* a gueſs; becauſe the ſoothſayers propheſied from the inſpection of this part.

Omo. Names compounded with this word belong to muſcles which are attached to the ſcapula; as *omo-hyoideus*, &c. from ωμος the ſhoulder.

Omoplăta. *The ſcapula, or ſhoulder blade;* from ωμος the ſhoulder, and πλατυς broad.

Orgasm. *A violent salaciousness, attended with turgescence in the parts ;* from οργαω to desire vehemently.

Osteŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the bones ;* from οστεον a bone, and λογος a discourse.

P.

Pancreas. *A viscus of the abdomen ;* so called, from its fleshy consistence ; from παν all, and κρεας flesh.

Parenchȳma. *The substance connecting together the vessels,* &c. of the lungs, is so called, from παρεγχυω to pour through.

Parotid *gland ;* from παρα near, and ους the ear ; because it is situated near the ear.

Pelvis. *A bony cavity shaped like a bason ;* from πελυς a bason.

Pericardĭum. *The membrane which surrounds the heart ;* from περι around, and καρδια the heart.

Pericranĭum. *The membrane which covers the bones of the skull ;* from περι around, and κρανιον the cranium or head.

Perioste̊um. *The membrane which surrounds the bones ;* from περι around, and οστεον a bone.

Peristaltic *motion of the intestines ;* from περιστελλω to contract.

Peritonēum. *The membrane lining the abdomen, and covering its viscera ;* from περιτεινω to extend around.

Phalanx. *The bones of the fingers and toes* are called phalanxes, from their regular situation, like a φαλαγξ, or army of soldiers.

Pharynx. *A membranous bag at the end of the mouth ;* απο το φερειν, because it conveys the food into the stomach.

Phrenic or *diaphragmatic nerve.* Φρενες the diaphragm ; from φρην the mind ; because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind.

Physiŏlŏgy. *That part of natural history which treats of the actions and functions of an animated body ;* from φυσις nature, and λογος a discourse.

Pia matĕr.

Pía matĕr. *The innermoſt membrane of the brain ;* ſo called, becauſe it embraces the brain as a good mother folds her child.

Placenta. *The after birth ;* from πλακους a cake, from its reſemblance to a cake.

Platўſma-myoides. *A muſcle of the neck ;* from πλατυς broad, μυς a muſcle, and ειδος reſemblance.

Pleura. *The membrane lining the thorax ;* πλευρα the ſide.

Plexus. *A kind of net-work of veſſels or nerves ;* from *plecto*, to weave together.

Præpuce, or *foreſkin of the penis ;* from *præputo*, to cut off before, becauſe the eaſtern nations uſually cut it off.

Pſoas. *A muſcle*, ſo called ; from ψοα the loin, being ſituated in the loins.

Pterygoid *proceſs ;* from πτερυξ a pen, or wing, and ειδος likeneſs ; ſo called, from its likeneſs to a pen, or wing.

Pylōrus. *The lower orifice of the ſtomach, which opens into the inteſtines ;* from πυλοω to guard an entrance, becauſe it guards, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.

R.

Raphē. *A ſuture.* Ῥαφη, from ῥαπτω to ſew.

Renēs. *The kidneys,* απο τε ρειν, becauſe through them the urine flows.

Retĭna. *The net-like expanſion of the optic nerve, on the inner ſurface of the eye ;* from *rete* a net.

Rhomboidēs. *A muſcle, ſo called from its ſhape ;* from ῥομβος a geometrical figure, whoſe ſides are equal but not right-angled, and ειδος a likeneſs.

Rotŭla. *The knee pan ;* a dim. of *rota* a wheel, from its ſhape.

S.

Sacrum. *A bone, ſo called ;* from *ſacer* ſacred, becauſe it was once offered in ſacrifices.

Salyatella.

Salvatella. *A vein of the foot ;* ſo called, becauſe it was thought the opening it preſerved health, and cured melancholy ; from *ſalvo* to preſerve.

Sanguis. *The blood ;* απο τϐ σωιειν γυια, becauſe it preſerves the body.

Sartorĭus. *A muſcle, ſo called, becauſe taylors croſs their legs with it ;* from *ſartor* a taylor.

Scāpha. *The depreſſion of the outer ear before the antihelix ;* from σκαφη a little boat or ſkiff ; from σκαπτω to dig, becauſe ſkiffs were formerly only trees made hollow.

Scaphōidēs. *A bone of the carpus,* ſo called, from its reſemblance to a ſkiff ; from σκαφη a ſkiff, and ειδος a likeneſs.

Sclerotic. *A term applied to the outermoſt or hardeſt membrane of the eye ;* from σκληροω to make hard.

Sella Turcĭca. Part of the ſphænoid is ſo called, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a Turkiſh ſaddle.

Sesămoid *bones ;* from σησαμη an Indian grain, and ειδος a likeneſs, from their reſemblance to the ſemen ſeſami.

Sigmoid. *Parts are ſo called, from their reſemblance to the letter* Σ ; from Σ the letter Sigma, and ειδος likeneſs.

Sphænoid bone ; from σφην a wedge, and ειδος likeneſs, it being ſhaped like a wedge.

Sphincter. *The name of ſeveral muſcles, whoſe office it is to ſhut up the aperture around which they are placed ;* from σφιγγω to ſhut up.

Splanchnŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the viſcera ;* from σπλαγχνον an entrail, and λογος a diſcourſe.

Symphўſis. *A connexion of bones ;* from συμφυω to grow together.

Synarthrōſis. *A connexion of bones ;* from συν with, and αρθρον a joint.

Synchondrōſis. *A ſpecies of union of bones by means of cartilage ;* from συν with, and χονδρος a cartilage.

Syndeſmŏlŏgy.

Syndesmŏlŏgy. *The doctrine of the ligaments ;* from συνδεσμος a ligament, and λογος a discourse.

Syndesmōsis. *A species of union of bones by means of ligament ;* from συνδεσμος a ligament.

Syneurōsis. *A species of connexion of bones by means of membrane ;* from συν with, and νευρον a nerve ; because membranes, ligaments, and tendons, were by the ancients considered as nerves.

Syssarcōsis. *A species of connexion of bones by means of muscle ;* from συν with, and σαρξ flesh.

Systŏle. *The contractile motion of the heart and arteries ;* from συστελλω to contract.

T.

Tendon. From τεινω to extend.

Thēca. The spinal canal is called *theca vertebralis ;* from θηκη from θημι to put.

Thorax. Θωραξ. *The breast or chest ;* from θορεω to leap, because in it the heart beats.

Thyro. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, which are attached to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyroid *cartilage ;* from θυρεος a shield, and ειδος likeness, because it is shaped like a shield.

Trachea. *The wind-pipe ;* so called, from its roughness, from τραχυς rough.

Trapezoid *bones of the carpus ;* from τραπεζιον a foursided figure, and ειδος likeness.

Trochanter. *A process of the thigh bone,* so called, from τρεχω to run, because the muscles inserted in these parts perform the office of running.

Trochlĕa. *A kind of cartilaginous pulley,* through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes ; from τρεχω to run.

Trochoides. *A species of articulation of bones ;* from τροχος a wheel, and ειδος likeness ; because one bone moves round upon another, like a wheel upon its axle-tree.

Ulna.

U.

Ulna. *A name for the cubit;* from ωλενη the cubit.

Urēter. *The canal which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder;* from ϰϱον urine.

Urēthra. *The passage through which the urine passes from the bladder;* from ϰϱον the urine.

Uvea. *The posterior lamina of the iris,* so called, because in beasts (which the ancients chiefly dissected) it is of the colour of unripe grapes; from *uva* an unripe grape.

Uvula. *The glandular substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate;* so called, from its resemblance to a grape. A dim. of *uva* a grape.

V.

Valves. *Little membranes, that prevent the return of the blood in the veins and arteries;* from *valvæ* folding doors.

Vertebræ. *The bones of the spine* are so called, from *verto* to turn.

Vomer. *A bone of the nose,* so called, from its resemblance to a ploughshare; from *vomo* to turn up.

X.

Xiphoid *cartilage,* so called, from its resemblance to a sword; from ξιφος a sword, and ειδος likeness.

Z.

Zygōma. *The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone*; from ζυγος a yoke, because it transmits the tendon of the temporal muscle like unto a yoke.

THE END.